

A BRIEF CHRONICLE

OF

All the chief Actions so fatally falling out
in these three Kingdoms; viz.

England, Scotland & Ireland,

From the year, 1640. to this present twentieth
of November, 1661.

CONTAINING

The unhappy Breaches, sad Divisions, the
great Battels fought, number of men, with the
Eminent Persons of Honor and note slain, with
several Debates and Treaties.

ALSO,

The happy Escape by a Wonderful delive-
rance of His Majestie at Worcester, more fully
expressed then hitherto: with His Majesties
happy return, together with what passages
of note hapned to this present
November, 1661.

The like exact account hath not as yet been printed.

LONDON:

Printed for William Lee, at the Turkey-Head
in Fleetstreet. 1662.



A BRIEF
CHRONICLE

OF
All the chief Actions to which England
in these last Kingdoms was

Engaged, from the year 1601
to the year 1604.

CONTAINING
The happy Successes, and Disasters, the
great Victories fought, number of men, with the
sums of money of Honor and not less with
several other great Treasures.

The happy Effects of a Wonderful deliverance
of his Majesty's Kingdoms, more fully
expressed than in former times, with his Majesty's
happy return to his Kingdom, and his Majesty's
of more than 100,000 men.

The like exact account hath not as yet been printed.

LONDON:
Printed for W. B. at the Theatre, in the Strand, 1604.

TO THE
READER.

Courteous Reader,

THis useful Manual which hath been so long desired, now offers it self to your hands; the English History in a nutshell being comprized in such an Epitomy and Abbrivgement, yet with so much perspicuity, faithfulness and trust, as would be allowance enough for a reasonable volume.

Even some small and minute actions, where (like little wheels they give motion to the grand Engine) they lead to the main design, are here registred, with a most exact Chronology of their time; but as to passages of greater moment, the actions of the Field, Leagues, Stratagems, storming of Towns and Castles, they have roomy place here, without that bustle they made in the Kingdoms.

And that the memory of those Noble and Valiant Persons who fell, and who survived this fatal War, might be orderly transmitted to posterity, we have also inserted them in their several stations of Command, Life and Death, the irreparable loss of whom fell chiefly on the Royal and justest side.

Abundantly

487346

To the Reader.

Abundance of English blood hath been shed profusely in several Quarrels, both at home and abroad before, but never such a slaughter as this, so that it passeth easie Arithmetick, which causeth that the gross of the numbers slain, is as much (of the multitude) as could be recovered.

But behold the greatest misery of this War, the issue of it when it was past, was ten times worse then the War it self, like the Paper, that expires in the production of many: The Medusa of War, brought forth a Hydra of Peace, in a Serpentine Commonwealth, and Democratical Anarchy, we had lost what was pretended to be fought for, as soon as we had done fighting: such our fury, such our strange fate.

This obliged the Collector of this Chronicle to proceed in the tracing of those (till then) untrodden steps of Government, through all the changes and variations during the Usurpation; wherein you shall finde all the most considerable passages and remarks of State, of the War and Treaties abroad with Foreign Princes and Commonwealths, particularly set down, so conform to the Originals, that herein you will have the pleasure to see all over again, which with sorrow you so lately underwent, with the happy restitution of His Majesty, and other passages deduced to this present day.

Olim hæc meminisse juvabit.

Novemb 18. 1661.



A Brief
CHRONICLE
OF THE
Civil VVars
OF
England, Scotland, and Ireland,
From 1640. to the end of
the Year, 1661.

NO higher or greater cause can be assigned for this war (setting aside the sins of all Times and Nations, to which the Justice of Heaven is seldom long a Debtor) but the fate and catastrophe of Kingdoms and Monarchies, which do at certain periods of time taste of that vicissitude and moribundity, to which other ordinary things are more frequently subjected. The secondary causes of it, are so many and so various,

so variously reported and beleev'd, that it would spend the paper allotted to this Epitome in ascertaining them; therefore to contain and keep within the limits of this designment, something onely shall be said of them that was obvious to every eye, not favouring of partiality or affection.

Many disorders and irregularities there were in the State no doubt, contracted through a long and lazy peace, bolster'd up with an universal trade which procured a general wealth, the parent of wantonness; the excess of National riches being but as the burden which they could not carry, and mistakes for provender; people being onely the better enabled to sustain the future misery with their present plenty.

These conceived abuses in the manage of the State, like ill Humors, where they finde an equal resistance, or over power of Nature, sunk and descended upon the Ecclesiastical regiment too impotent to sustain those general affaurs which were given it. The first complaint of the people was male-administration and delinquency of some about the King; this terrified but a few, though it reached the life of that incomparable Statesman the Earl of Strafford; some others dreading more the popular fury then their objected crimes, withdrawing and absentering themselves from the present storm impending.

After the Earl of Strafford was beheaded at Tower hill (the King being forced to assent to the Bill for his execution) all things run a main without any stop to the ensuing breach and confusion. The Axe had but tasted of that blood, of which it soon after glutted it self, all persons of all ranks and conditions, King, Lords, Bishops, Knights, Gentlemen, Ministers, Mechanicks, suffering under its edge. A remarkable thing, the parallel of it being no where in our English Chronicles, but so that blood of Straffords was at last expiated, as will be seen in the series of our late unhappy troubles.

When this faral business was over, then began the cry, No Bishops, no Bishops, who were at last by an Act of Parliament extorted from the King devoyded and barred from sitting and voting in the House of Lords, or exercising any temporal jurisdiction; to this the Parliament were the better induced, and the more strongly inclin'd from several complaints made to them, which were before famous through the Nation, of their hard and barbarous usage of several Ministers and others, for the business of non-conformancy: Amongst the rest the cases of Mr.

1642. *Civil War of England, Scotland & Ireland.*

Pryn, Mr. Burton, Dr. Bassick were very notorious. These men at this time in the beginning of our troubles were brought from their prisons in distant remote parts of *England*, in triumph to *London*, and soon after most of the Bishops committed to the Tower, under no less then a charge of High Treason, which being not to be evidenced, most of them were after some time dismissed upon bail, onely the Archbishop of *Canterbury* and Bishop of *Ely* were reserved to their Justice.

Many honest Parliors there were no doubt of that party which inclined to the clipping and abridging the power of the Hierarchy which they so unhappily mistook, the importunities of the people made others, otherwise principled to swim with the stream; but no sooner this Fir was over, but we were seized all over with the disease of a Civil War.

The King had been so affronted with the daily tumults which those for Justice against *Straford*, and *Nine Bishops* brought with them, & had so often moved for the prevention and remedy thereof, in vain, that having certain intelligence who the Grantees were that abetted those riotous Assemblies, and also had had a hand in the Scotch Troubles, whose untoward issue and conclusion lay heavy upon his heart, he resolved to seize them in the Parliament-house, and so bring them to a speedy Trial.

This was attempted by the King, but the birds were flown; notice being given the House of Common by one *Laureish*, a Servant of the Queens, of the Kings coming thither to demand the Five Members: But the business ended not so, the House vote it a breach of privilege, and complain of evil Counsellors about the Kings person, who not able or willing longer to endure those indignities offered daily at his Court gates; leaves *Whitehall*, and departs from *Hampton Court*, and soon after the Five Members return to their places in the House, guarded thither in much bravery by the Trained Bands by water.

This added fuel to the fire, that was now ready to flame; nor could another combustion in the sister Kingdom of *Ireland*, which broke forth in *October* some two months before give them caution to look to this at home.

The manner of the breaking forth, and the discovery of that Irish Rebellion was as followeth.

Anno Domini, 1641.

ON the 23. day of October, 1641. that horrid Rebellion broke forth there, that day they intended to seize the Castle of Dublin, the Irish being every where else risen and in arms; but the design was discovered by one Owen Conally, an Irish Gentleman by birth and family, but a retainer to Sir John Clotworthy, who being acquainted with the plot by one of the Rebels leaping over a set of pales, whether he pretended to go and ease himself, escaped by the favour of a dark night, ran away, and informed the Lord Justice Parsons with the whole design.

October Upon this discovery the Lord Mark Gore, and one Mr. Mac Mahon were seized in Dublin, the Town, though in a most terrible fright, was presently put into a posture of defence. Advice was sent thorowout the Kingdom of Ireland of the Rebellion, but all too late, for it was universal, and no part of the Kingdom where they were not risen; so that a Proclamation against them, and all raising of Arms, was the best present remedy.

Novem. Notwithstanding the Rebels under the command of Sir Phelim O'neale as General, seize all *Ulster* except the Castle of Keshlin, sparing for a while the Scotch Plantations there; but growing so numerous, that they dreaded not any supplies from the vicinity of Scotland, they at last force them, plunder them, and garrison the cheit places of strength.

Decem. Sir Phelim O'neale taketh Dundalk, and publisheth his Declaration, called, *The Declaration of the Catholique Confederate Subjects of his Majesties Kingdoms of Ireland*, full with many shews of their Religion and Loyalty as could be; and which is notable, asserting that they did it to remove that Tyranny put upon their consciences, in imitation of their fellow-subjects of Scotland, who got a priviledge by that course.

Jan. Presently after they besieged Tredah, but after several encounters betwixt the besieged, their relief being defeated at Gillington-bridge, by reason of a mutiny amongst them and the Rebels: The Town was at last freed by a strong assistance and supply sent them from Dublin, under the command of Sir Henry Titchburn, who soon after, upon the dislodgement of the Enemy from the Town, followed him, overtook him, and routed him, recovering Dundalk again by storm, putting all to the sword, while O'neale hardly escaped over the river, and so fled.

Leave

1642. Civil War of England, Scotland & Ireland.

Leave we this Kingdom in a forlorn, miserable condition, and cast an eye homeward. The King was departed from Hampton Court thence in company with his Queen and his Daughter the Princess of Orange to Dover to see them shipped for Holland; he returned straight to Greenwich, from thence having the Prince in his company to Theoballs. Still the difference widened more and more according as he removed from London, so which he was importunately desired to return by both Houses by the members thereof who continued sitting; though the Grandees of the Faction were well contented with what distance he kept from them, as rendring their pretended jealousies and fears more and more credible to the deluded people. From Theoballs the misunderstandings still increasing betwixt the King and his Two Houses, he removed Northward, first to Raynham, thence to Newmarket, and in conclusion to York, having received and answered several messages from the Parliament by the way.

The principal difference between the King and them was the Militia; this was disputed betwixt them, the King claiming it as an inseparable right of the Crown, and the Houses urging the management of it for present satisfaction and safety, and had thereupon nominated Officers, which designation the King disallowed, and now the rupture was visible.

Anno Domini 1642;

THE Genry and the Generality of the Conny of York, proffer to raise a Guard from amongst themselves for the Kings person; in the mean time, the Parliament desire him that the Magazine might be removed from Hull; at which the King being displeased, goes from York, and demands the said Town, stores, and Magazines therein, to be delivered to him, which the Governour, Sir John Horham, presenting himself on his knees upon the walls, refused to do, save, that if the King with some small retinue would enter, he freely might.

This affront very much needed his Majesty, so that he did very sharply complain of it to the Parliament; but they rather justified Sir John Horham, then gave the King any satisfaction, which made him attempt, for his Honour sake, something against the Town by force, in which enterprise some twenty of the Kings Guards were killed, and so he retreated to

Beverley; where he found a very great addition of Gentlemen from all parts of the Kingdom, who with their duty, presented him their service.

May In the mean while the Parliament was intent on the business of leaving Arms, though several Patriots of both Houses did what they could to perswade to an accommodation, amongst whom Sir Benjamin Rudyard was one of the chief, who all along warned them of the miseries of a Civil War, and what a shame it would be to them in after times, and so consequently to all Parliaments, if when the King had condescended so far, they should proceed to the effusion of blood upon so unnecessary a quarrel; he dyed soon after the first blood was drawn; and that speech of his on his death-bed is very remarkable. Mr. Pym and Mr. Hamden (saith he) the Grandees of the then Faction told me; That they thought the King so ill-beloved by his Subjects, that he could never be able to raise an Army to oppose them, which mistake of theirs cost many thousand lives.

June, the militia see on foot.

Now the Militia was on foot, every where the Parliaments Cause had the precedency of affection, their Ordinances being obeyed like Acts; wherefore the King prohibited by Proclamation any Levies, Musters, or of his Subjects any where in England, without his command and set; on foot his Commission of Array; which the Parliament likewise inhibit to be obeyed any where, but neither of them signified any thing to those that were bent and inclined to each Cause; so that the preparations for War both of Men, Horse, Money and Arms went on very fast, especially on the Parliaments side at London, where all persons of all ages and Sexes contributed so excessively to the furtherance of the War, that the sum which it amounted unto is almost incredible. This money was borrowed upon the credit of the *PRIVILEGE OF PARLIAMENT*, a name much adored then, and as much contemned and hated now.

July

The King finding how the pulse of these distracted Kingdoms did beat, giving symptoms of some violent disease and distemper approaching, redoubled His instances to the Houses for peace, adjuring them to prevent that bloodshed now so threatening and imminent, and they request the like entreaties and obsecrations upon him (but not bating an ace, or receding a tittle from their first Demands) so that there was no hopes or likelihood of a Pacification.

His Majesty therefore having called the Gentry of York together

gether at a Rendezvous, protested his unwillingness, as well as unprovidedness for a War; desiring (if he should be thereunto compelled) their assistance in the maintenance of his most just Cause, and then departed for *Lincolnshire* to *Nottingham*, whither he had sent before his Letters Mandatory to my Lord Willoughby of *Parham*, charging him to desist from raising, levying or exercising any Forces within that County, by virtue of his Commission from the Parliament; wherein nevertheless he had proceeded. Here the King convened the Gentlemen of this County, and made to them the like protestations, and having received some small Supplies returned back again to *Tork*. At the same time the Parliament were listing men apace, appointed their General, and the Superior Officers of the Army.

At *Tork* the King made the Marquess of *Hereford* Lieutenant General of the Western Counties, intending forthwith himself to set upon *Hall* (a place he had designed once to have made a magazine for *Ireland* to reduce those Rebels, which he had often declared to the two Houses, but they would by no means consent to it) but upon deliberate advice he past by it, only making one attempt near it, to shew his just indignation, and to Garrison his Honor, where he lost unhappily some twenty men, and marched directly into *Nottinghamshire*.

About the beginning of *August* he came to *Nottingham Town*, and on the tenth of the same Month, published his Royal Proclamation, commanding and enjoynng all his Subjects to the Northward of *Trent* and twenty miles Southward, to Rendezvous at *Nottingham* the 25. of that instant, where he, according to the purpose of his Proclamation, set up his Standard, where appeared 7 or 6000 men.

After a view and Muster of these Royal Volunteers, the King proceeded to the nomination of a General, who was the Right Honourable the Earl of *Lincolne*, General formerly for the *Scottish* Expedition; and the Parliament made *Robert* Earl of *Essex*, their Captain General, the Earl of *Bedford* General of the Horse; *Essex* about this time departed from *London* in great state and magnificence.

The King leaves *Nottinghamshire* and marched into *Staffordshire*, thence into *Derbyshire*, caressing the Gentry all the way he went, to into the Confines of *Wales*, and fare down as far in *Shrewsbury*, where he much increased his strength: whereupon the Earl of *Essex* was ordered to advance towards the King, and hinder his new-Leavies, having then Commission to rescue

August,
The King
sets up
his Stan-
dard at
*Notting-
ham*.

August.

Sept. the
King at
*Shrews-
bury*.

the King out of the hands of his evil Councillors. He marched therefore from *S. Albans* into *Northampton*, being strong, to the number of 14000 men.

Portsmouth taken, Aug. 2.

Portsmouth was now taken by Sir John Merrick, having first surprized *Southsea Castle*, and held for the Parliament: *Collo. Goring* being forced to yield it, the Town being commanded by that Castle, before the Marquess of *Hertford* could come to the relief of it, being then besieged in *Sherburn* by the Earl of *Bedford*; *Goring*, according to agreement, passing for the present over into *France*.

A skirmish in Worcester-shire

The Earl of *Essex* advanceth into *Worcestershire*, while the Army staid still at *Shrewsbury*, expecting forces out of *South-wales*; to prevent the conjunction of whom, *Essex* sent a party of horse under the command of Colonel *Saunders*, betwixt whom, and Prince *Rupert*, and the Lord *Byron*, happened a smart encounter in the lanes near *Worcester City*, where at first the Parliament Army had the better, but Prince *Rupert* falling in the Rear, forced them to leave their design: Colonel *Saunders* was desperately wounded, his Major *Douglass* was killed, with the loss of threescore men, nevertheless, *Essex* hastily advancing, the Cavaliers quitted *Worcester*, which was Garrison'd for the Parliament.

While the Earl of *Essex* staid here about settling the *Militia*, the King passed directly away from *Shrewsbury*, where he had coyned money out of the Plate freely brought him by the Gentry, to *London*, having got the start of *Essex*, who thereupon doubled his hast after him; the King therefore resolved to fight him, and staid at *Keynton*, whether next morning came the *Essexians*.

Octo. 27. Day-bell Fight.

Sunday the 23 of *Octob.* being the same day twelvemonth, the Irish Rebellion broke forth, both Armies met at the bottom of *Edge-hill*, from which the Kings forces descended to the fight. The Earl of *Linsy* commanded the main body, Prince *Rupert* commanded the right wing, the left was commanded by the Lord *Willowes*. Of the Parliaments side, the Earl of *Essex* commanded the barrel, Sir *James Ramsey* the left wing of horse, and Sir *William Balfour*, and Sir *Philip Stapleton* the left. Prince *Rupert* suddenly overthrew the left wing of horse under *Ramsey*, but overcharging, and following the pursuit too far, *Essex* seeing the Kings foot destitute on that side, charged furiously, where the General *Linsy* fighting with a half pike in his hand as yet, was wounded.

wounded (of which he presently died) and taken, and his Son the Lord Willoughby coming to his rescue, was taken with him; The Standard-bearer also, Sir Edmund Parney (so valiantly the Parliamentarians prest upon the Kings foot) was killed, and the Standard seized, but freed again by Sir John Smith, who was Knighted under it, and it committed to his defence. Here was also killed the Noble Lord Aubigny, with sundry other inferiour Officers. On the Parliaments side were slain the Lord S. John of Blasco, who died presently of his wounds, being offered in exchange for the Lord Willoughby, and Col. The Essex newly come from Worcester. The number of the slain on both sides was very neer equal, in the whole amounting to neer 1000 men, and the victory remained as equal betwixt them, the Earl of Essex lodging that night (which parted the fray) upon the field where they fought, and the King ascending the hill from whence he came down that morning, keeping great fires all the night.

The Earl of Essex next day marched towards Coventry, and the King by Aylesbury, where his Army refreshed themselves, to Banbury, which was presently delivered to him, and so to Oxford.

The King marched from Oxford, where by the way to Leamington, came Commissioners from the Parliament, tendering Propositions, and desiring that during the Treaty, the Kings Army should march no neerer this way, to spin time, while Essex could recruit his Army; therefore the King advanced from Caversham, and came to Brainford, where part of the Parliaments Army, being the Regiments of Col. Hollis, Hammonds, and the L. Brooke, for a while maintained themselves stoutly, but being over-powered, some were driven into the river, and there drowned, and 300 slain, and as many taken prisoners. This brought a general consternation upon the City of London, all shops were shut up, and all the Regiments, both Trained-Bands and Auxilliary were drawn out, so that the Earl of Essex had a most compleat and numerous Army of a sudden. Hereupon the King presently marched away, feating to be incompassed by the Parliamentarians, over Kingston-bridge (which he broke down, to stop the pursue Essex made after him) to Reading, and so to Oxford, where he took up his Winter quarters.

The Cities of Winchester and Chichester delivered to the Parliament, Marlborough to the King, and my Lord Npton prevailed against the Earl of Stamford; several Townes taken for

Nov. 19.
Bram-
for
Fight.

Decem.

Cirencester
was
stormed
Febr. 1.
March

for the King in the West, others for the Parliament in the North.

Cirencester had been Garrisoned by the Parliament Forces of Gloucester, being the midway betwixt that City and Oxford, upon this place Prince Rupert had a design, though his march that way was given out for the regaining of Sludby Castle, out of which Col. Massey had smothered the Cavaliers with wet hay, for after he had passed some ten miles beyond Cirencester he suddenly returned back, and surprising the Guards, within two hours time became Master of the place, puring the Earl of Stamford's Regiment to the sword, who made a stout opposition, taking 1100 prisoners, and 8000 Arms, and other provisions for war, it being newly made a Magazeen. From thence the Prince came before Gloucester, summoned the Town and departed.

My Lord
Brook
killed at
Litch-
field.

The Lord Brook and Northampton were in Arms against each other in the Counties of Warwick and Stafford, where several small skirmishes had been between them, at last in March the Lord Brook came and besieged Litchfield Close, garrisoned by the King, and as he was viewing the approaches to it out of a window in the Town, a single bullet from the Close shot him in the head through the eye, of which he fell down dead, nevertheless the siege was continued, and the Close delivered to the Parliamentarians.

In the North the Queen landed at Bridlington Bay with some supplies of money and Arms for the King, and with her, Lieut. Gen. King, she was conveyed to York, and afterwards met the King at Edge-hill where the fight had been. And so ended this year with the surrender at Malmesbury to the Parliament again, and the defeat of the Lord Fairfax, who was chief of the Parliaments forces in the North of Bramham, by the Earls of Newcastle and Cumberland. Scarborough delivered to the King by Brown Russhel.

Anno Domini, 1643.

May
Litchfield
retaken
by the
King.

Prince Rupert having coasted the Country from Gloucester into Wales, returned back by Litchfield, intending to reduce it again, he had not long lain before it, but he compelled the Garrison to surrender: To the relief hereof Sir John Gell, and Sir William Brereton, having gathered a considerable strength marched

marched; these were met by part of Prince *Rupert's* forces, and some under the command of the valiant Earl of *Northampton*, where the said relict was defeated, Sir *John Gell* routed, though the victory cost dear, through the loss of that brave Earl, who refusing quarter was killed by a private Soldier.

The Earl of Northampton slain.

After General *Asses* had recruited his Army with new supplies, the first thing he attempted was the siege of *Reading*, which being manfully defended by Sir *Arthur Aston* till he received a wound on his head by the falling of a brick-bar, and the relict brought by the King himself from *Oxford* being worsted at *Caversham-Bridge*, after ten days siege was yielded by Colonel *Fielding*, (then substituted Governor) to the Parliament.

April 6
Reading besieged

In the North things went something equal, then before on the Parliaments side, Sir *Thomas Fairfax* had defeated the Kings Forces under the Marquis of *Newcastle* at *Wakefield*, and hoisted up the sinking interest of that Cause. *Mosmouth* likewise was taken by the Parliaments Forces, as also *Warder Castle*; but in the West the King prevailed; my Lord *Hopson* commanded there, being a valiant and expert Royalist, for the Parliament the Earl of *Stafford*, and Colonel *Chidleigh*, these opposite Forces met the 16. of May in *Stratton-field*, where the Parliaments foot stood stiffly to the business, but the Horse either through treachery or cowardize, not seconding or relieving their Foot, an entire Victory fell to the Cavaliers, some 1500 of the Parliamentarians being slain and taken prisoners, but do of great account lost on either side. *Chidleigh* afterwards came over to the King; and my Lord *Hopson* was made for this good service Baron of *Stratton*.

May

16
Stratton fight

Now the Parliament flew high in their Consultations at home, the Grandees working upon the sober part of the Parliament, that this action of the Queens, in bringing over Arms, Money, and other provisions for the assistance of the King, was a dangerous, destructive business, wound up the anger of the Two Houses to such a pitch that the Queen was proclaimed Traytor, and at the same time, down went all the Crosses throughout *England*, particularly the third of this month, *Cheapside-cro* was demolished.

After this beginning of Reformation, the Parliament took the Solemn League and Covenant at *Westminster*; this was first framed in *Scotland*, and was generally taken by them in the year 1643. the main drift of it was against the Episcopal Dignity,

June.
The Covenant taken.

Dignity, and was now for the mutual endearment of the two Nations (assistance being promised the Parliament from Scotland) pressed upon all in England, where the Parliaments power was paramount, being taken throughout London the fifth of this moneth.

Hambden killed. The Earl of *Essex* advanceth from *Reading* to *Tame*, where a general sickness seized upon the Army: during their quarrelling thereof: Prince *Robert* fell into part of their quarters, but the *Essexians* taking the Alarm, and drawing out, the business came to a fight in *Chalgrove* field, where Colonel *Hambden* was mortally wounded. It was observable, that in this place the said Colonel *Hambden* first listed and trained his men in the beginning of the war.

The Lord Keeper *Littleton* having fled with the Great Seal to *Oxford*, according to the Kings Command, the Parliament voted a new Great Seal to be made.

July.

Lands-
down
Fighting
July 5.

The Parliament to redress their affairs in the West, had made Sir *William Waller* Major General of those Counties, and had sent him down with a well-furnished Army to meet the Kings Army under my Lord *Hopton*, who having cleared *Devonshire*, after *Stratton* fight marched Eastward, where in *Somersetshire* Sir *William* had taken *Taunton* and *Bridgewater*. Both these Armies met at *Landsdown* neer *Bath*, July the fifth. The Cavaliers were less in number, but supplied that with valour; the fight began about three in the afternoon, and was maintained till neer the same time next morning. Here my Lord *Hopton*s powder was blown up, by which he was hurt himself, and was compelled for want of it to quit the field, and shelter his Army in the *Devices*; of his side were lost in this fight about a thousand; The persons of quality slain, were Sir *Devil Greenvile*, Mr. *Leak*, my Lord *Denicourt*s son, Mr. *Barken*, Mr. *Lower*, and other Gentlemen: The loss of private souldiers was as great on Sir *Williams* side, but no persons of extraordinary note.

Upon my Lord *Hopton*s taking into the *Devices*, Sir *William Waller* presently pursued him, and cooped him up, whereupon a Messenger was dispatched to the King, to inform him of the desperate condition my Lord was in, if not timely relieved. Prince *Maurice*, the Earl of *Carnarvan*, and my Lord *William*, were sent presently with a party of fifteen hundred horse, who made

made such expedition; that on the thirteenth of *July*, by break of day, they presented themselves alike to besiegers and the besieged (to whom they gave a signal of their relief) upon a rising ground, and presently in an entire body charged *Sir Williams* Army, being received by *Sir Arthur Hazelrig*; *Cura-ziers* at first; but they being broken, the Fortune of the day soon fell to the Royallists: The Parliaments Foot, after a little execution done upon them, (the besieged also being ready to fall upon them) hid down their Arms, and submitted: *Sir William Waller*, and *Sir Arthur*, with much difficulty, and greater speed, escaped, and came throughout to *London* with the bad news. Here were slain neer a thousand men, four thousand taken, four brass Guns, twenty eight Colours of Foot, and nine Cornets.

July

This loss soon reduced *Bristol* into the Kings hands, being delivered by Colonel *Fleennes* after three dayes siege; for which surrender he had like to have lost his head.

July 29.
Bristol
surrendered.

These successes drew the King into the West, where *Dorchester*, *Portland*, *Weymouth*, and *Melcomb*, submitted themselves: The like in the North, *Beverley* taken by the Earl of *Newcastle*; *Bedford*, *Applesford*, and *Barnstable*, surrendered; and after a little dispute before *Exeter*, and some Granadoes thrown in, and firing part of the Suburbs, the great Sconce being taken in storm, that City was delivered to Prince *Maurice*, and *Sir John Berkley* made Governour.

Exeter
delivered.
Augst.

It was therefore concluded to set upon *Glocester*, being the only considerable place that held out for the Parliament in the West, and lay very inconvenient, hindring the intercourse betwixt *Wales* and the Kings Countreys; the King therefore the tenth of *August* came himself from *Oxford* in person before it with a Royal Army, (while it was hardly imaginable where the Parliament could raise another Army) and that done, on march for *London*, which proved a fatal mistake to the King, for if he had gone directly for *London*, there was no opposition in readiness against him, nor any place to stay him. The King therefore summons *Glocester*, to which the Governor and Mayor return a negative answer; so the Guns were set on work, many attempts on both sides, till the besieged had little or no ammunition left them, when on the eighth of *September*, *Essex* having made up an Army with the Trained-Bands of *London*, and new raised men in the respective *Militias* and

10
Glocester
besieged.Glocester
surrendered.
Sept. 8.

affiliated Counties, then entirely at the Parliaments devotion, came to the releif of it, having been encountered at *Stow* in the *Woold* by several parties of Horse under Prince *Rupert*, but he could not be stopt from advancing. Being come within five miles of *Glocester*, upon the brim of a steep hill he discharged two pices of Canon, as a signal of their releif, which was answered by the Town, whereupon the King drew off from before the siege, and marched hastily away, intending to intercept *Essex* from returning, his men being almost wearied, and tired out with their hard march and weather. But *Essex* having releived the Town, with all manner of provision, directed his march back again, and falling into *Cirencester*, from whence the King dislodged the day before, and had left some baggage behinde him, took 400 prisoners, and the next day marched towards *Newbury*, and by the way was attacked in *Auborn Chase*, by several Squadrons of the Kings Horse; here was killed that French Marquess *Mout. De la Pejuville*, having behaved himself valiantly.

Auborn
Chase
fight.
Sept. 19.

Newb.
first fight
Sept. 22.

The next day the King posselt himself of *Newberry*, the place *Essex* aimed at, so that both Armies met here, and began the fight early in the morning; abundance of resolution and valour, was manifested on both sides, but especially the Trained Bands of *London*, performed far beyond releif. Prince *Rupert* was repelled and beaten back to the right wing of the Kings Army, but returned again to the charge with greater fury. This Battle, like *Edge-hill* was dubious as to the success, but something more bloody. The Kings General here was the Lord *Rushew*, made lately Earl of *Brentford*. On the Kings side were slain near 2500 men, among whom were the Earl of *Carnarvon*, who had done the King special service, the Earl of *Sunderland*, and the learned Lord *Faulkland* very near the Kings person, with *CokConstable*. Of the Parliaments side, not any of note slain, save Col. *Tucker*, and some few Officers, the number of their slain being near 3500 men. After the fight was over in the field, a party of Horse under the command of Col. *Harrie* followed the Parliament Army in the *Lanes* toward *Reading*, and put them into some disorder, but the body tying about they were repelled back again with loss: And so the Parliamentarians to *Reading*, the Trained Bands to *London*, whether soon followed the General, and the King returned to *Oxford*.

This month the King pressed by his Protestant Subjects of *Ireland*,

Ireland, who were not able to subsist longer under the war, conclude a Cessation with the Irish Rebels; and in November following received a Supply of 3000 men of his Protestant Army which landed in Wales, under the command of Sir Michael Ernley, the renowned Col. Monk (now Duke of Albemarle) and others, which being by Prince Rupert's order divided into other Regiments were made unserviceable; part of them, with the said Colonel being surpris'd at *Newwich*, by Sir Thomas Fairfax.

Mr. Pym a great Stickler of the Fassion, and the onely Grandee of the times died at *Hawarden*, *Arundel* and *Beesden* Castles rendered to the King, *Griffin House* taken by the Parliament, and *Arundel* in the next Month taken again by Sir William Waller.

Now according to stipulation and Compact, the Scots enter England with an Army of 2000 in maintenance and pursuance of the end of their Covenant; against this invasion the King protested as a Rebellion, and sent the Marquess Hamilton prisoner to *Pendennis*, as having deceived the trust the King put in him, he all along suggesting that the Scots would never attempt such a thing, and yet maintaining correspondencies with the chief of that Cabal. Several Towns and Castles lost and taken by both parties.

Annus Domini, 1644.

Sir William Waller after his reduction of *Arundel* Castle, marched to finde out my Lord *Hopton*, to cry quits with him for his defeat at *Roundway*. Down, both Armies were near one another a good space, for my Lord hovered about *Winchester* and those parts; in *Brandon Heath* near *Alisbury*, *Hopton* was drawn up (having a little before in his intended march to the relief of *Arundel* beaten Col. *Newson* into *Wiltshire*, who endeavoured to impede him) and stood ready to receive Sir William, who had taken the advantage of a hill, from which the Cavaliers with fury beat him and drove him to another, where under the shelter of some bushes and trees, he so galled the Kings Horse that they were forced in disorder to retreat on their foot. There was a hollow betwixt both Bodies which each endeavouring to gain, many men found it for their graves on both sides. My Lord *Hopton* therefore seeing the slaughter

Novemb

Decemb

Mar. 30.
Char-
rington
Fight.

that was made, and likely to continue upon his men, timely drew off his Artillery and Canon, towards Winchester, and then wheeling about marched for Basing, and so presently to Oxford: In this fight was killed on the Kings part, that valiant person John Lord Stuart, second Brother to the Duke of Richmond, who died at Abington of his wounds received: Here Sir John Smith, Col. Sandys, Col. Scot, and Col. Manwaring, with divers other persons of quality wounded, among whom was Sir Edward Stawell, eldest son to Sir John, and Sir Henry, now Lord Bard, besides private souldiers above 1400: Of the Parliaments side few men of note, killed about 900 common souldiers: Colonel Dolbert wounded, and Colonel Thompsons leg shot off by a Canon bullet.

April

The Earl of Essex, and Waller, (who had followed my Lord Hapton to Basing) and there shewed a mind of besieging the House, now joyned their Armies together, amounting to a very great strength, with intention to set upon the King at Oxford, wherefore the Queen was sent away with a sufficient Convey to Exeter; in the mean time Essex plunders Abington, and makes a Garrison of it afterwards. The King, in the mean while, marcheth with his Army from Oxford to Worcester, which caused the two Parliament Generals to divide their forces again; Waller was to go after the King, as they termed it, *A King-sarching*, while Essex marched with another gallant Army into the West, which was totally lost from the Parliament. The King had but few forces about him, by reason that Prince Rupert was sent with the greatest part of the Army to the relief of York, then besieged by the joynt power of three Armies, the Scots, Manchester, and Fairfax: Prince Rupert in his way storm'd Bolton, and plunders it.

June

Croft
by bridge
Fights
June 29

The King having traversed his ground, came back again from Worcester, and Sir William Waller from out of the skirts of Gloucestershire, was ready at his heels; so he overtook him neer Banbury, at a place called *Croft Bridge*, Waller drew up in Battalia on a hill, expecting the advantage of the Kings passing the Bridge, which the King adventuring to do, Waller descends from his Post, and falls upon the Kings Rear beyond the Bridge, where he was so gallantly received by the Earls of Cleveland and Northampton, that he was quite routed, 600 killed, and 700 taken prisoners, his Train of Artillery, and many of his Officers, so that Sir William was forced to fly to his retreat at London for another recruit.

It was therefore resolved upon this defeat of Waller, that the King should immediately follow the Earl of Essex, who was advanced so far, that the Queen who was delivered of the Princess Henrietta at Exeter, the sixteenth of June, in the month of July, was fain to be gone from Exeter for fear of a siege, and carry the young Lady along with her into France, where she landed on the 21st at Brest in Brittany. At the beginning of August the King had overtaken the Earl of Essex at Leishel, his force in so ill a condition through their long march, and their want of necessaries which the Country people kept from them, that it was concluded an easie thing to conquer them: The King therefore resolved to coop them up and keep all manner of provisions from them. After two or three daies league in this manner, the Parliament horse broke through the Kings Army by night; the General, and the Lord Roberts, at whose instance this expedition was undertaken, got by boat from Foy to Plymouth, and the foot being destitute, and deserted by the horse, under the Command of Major General Skippon, came to a Capitulation; by which it was agreed, they should render their Arms, Ammunition, Artillery, and Stores, into the hands of the King, and have liberty, as many as would, to pass home, they engaging never more to bear Arms against the King; so that by this defeat the Parliament were quite undone in the West, as to present appearance.

But though success crowned the King here, it failed him as much in the North, whether Prince Rupert was advanced, as was said before, for the relief of York: For upon notice of the Princes approach, having with him the bravest Army that ever was seen in England, both for number and persons, The Confederate Forces of Scotch and English drew off from before the City, and drew up into a fighting posture. On the 2^d of July, the Marquess of Newcastle & the Prince joyned their forces together: On the third, both Armies met one another upon a great plain, called Marston-Moor; the Prince being General, commanded the right wing, General Goring, Sir Charles Lucas, and Col. Toller, the main body, and my Lord of Newcastle the left wing, who had a stout Regiment of White-coats, called his Lambs. At the first onser the Prince totally routed the Scots, who were opposed to him, and out of desire of revenge for their unnatural siding with the Parliament of England, pursued them so far, that he came not back time enough to the assistance of his own: But most remarkable was the re-

jour of the English under Manchester, led by Lieutenant General Cromwell, who being the Reserve of the Army, when the Prince was so far engaged, fell in so imperiously with the Cavaliers, that they bore down all before them; the field was now almost cleared, the Scots and Fairfaxes men on one side being fled, and giving the day for lost, and the main body of the Kings being discomfited, and Prince Rupert just returned to see the overthrow, so that there was none standing in the field, save only my Lord of Newcastle's men, upon whose Lambs a terrible slaughter was committed, while they discharged the parts of vallant, expert, and Loyal Subjects, refusing quarter, and casting themselves into rings, till there were very few of them left, and it had been a shame for the enemy to have killed such gallant and brave persons. In conclusion, the Cromwellians prevailed, killing of the Kings Army 4000 men, and rather more prisoners: The slaughter that was on the Parliaments side was 5000, which fell most upon the Scots, on whom the Prince did fierce execution.

The Fight being thus over, which was the bloodiest of all killed at the Wars, Prince Rupert fled into Lancashire, and so Westward, Marston Moor, and the Marquis of Newcastle, and the other Lord with him, took shipping at Newcastle, and departed the Kingdome, and soon after York rendred it self, by its Governour Sir Thomas Glenham, to the Parliament.

During the Kings absence in the West, and the Princes in the North, Sir William Waller had recruited himself, and joyned with the forces of Col. Norton, and Col. Morley, who had drawn down before Basing, a house of the Marquis of Winchester, garrison'd by him, and kept for the King, which being distressed, for want both of Ammunition and provision, was distressed by the enemy; many brave sallies they made, and a multitude of men they slew, so that it was afterwards called Basing-House. Waller was resolved not to rise, cost what it would; at length relief was put into it, under the conduct of Col. Gage, nevertheless he persisted in the enterprise: Till after Newbery fight, the King marching that way, the forces left to block it up, rose and departed without it; a little before which Banbury siege was also raised by the said Col. Gage, afterwards made Governour of Oxford, and the Earl of Northampton.

Hitherto the King seemed to have fortune inclineable to him, saying in that unfortunate business of Marston-Moor. Now the case began to be disputed, Essex had raised another Army, aided also

5000
killed at
Marston
Moor.
July 16.
York
yielded
to the
Parliament.

Basing-
House
besieged

Siege of
Basing
raised.

also by *Waller*, and other forces, resolved to fight the King; so it came to another battle at the same place of *Roundway*; the Parliamentarians to revenge their disgrace at *Edgehill*; the Cavaliers to repair their loss at *Marston Moor*; it was a cruel fight, only, no more were killed in this then in the former; what advantage was lay on *Essex* side; few men of note were slain on either side, save *Sir William St. Leger* of the Kings, and a Colonel of Foot of the Parliaments. The Earl of *Cleveland* making good the Kings retreat, was taken prisoner, and had it not been for the darkness of the night, the King had hardly escaped them: *Sir George Lisle* performed here signal service for the King, and the Trained-Bands for the Parliament. *Essex* had clearly the field, and from thence marched to the siege of *Dennington Castle*, under whose walls the King had sheltered and drawn his Artillery.

Nov. 29.
Newbury
second
fight.

Somewhat before this Colonel *Masse* had defeated and slain Col. *Myn*, and by intelligence with one *Kirke*, had surprized *Monmouth Town*, and had some other successes against Prince *Rupert's* parties, while he staid about *Bristol*, upon design of new Leavies.

Colonel
Masse
defeats
Myn, and
takes
Mon-
mouth.

Dennington Castle was, as said before, but the King sending a considerable force to relieve it, the besiegers drew off, and marched away, to the great scandal of the Earl of *Essex*; and the Officers then in command under him.

After this sad experience of one anothers strength, the Parliament sent Propositions to the King at *Oxford*, which began the Treaty at *Uxbridge*; before the meeting whereof, the Parliament had executed *Sir John Hotham*, and his Son, their first Champion, for endeavouring or designing to send *Hull* to the King, from which he had formerly shut him out: As also *Sir Alexander Carew*, for betraying his like trust of *Plymouth Fort*.

Decemb
Hotham
executed.
Jan. 22

Also during the designment of a Treaty, the Common-Prayer-Book was abolished by Ordinance, and a Directory set up in the room thereof; and for consummation of all, the Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury* was beheaded likewise.

Jan. 18.

Though the project of a Treaty was now in hand, yet never was the design of the War carried on more fiercely and subtilly. The *Independents* now first appeared, the Army must be new modelled, another General, and other Officers, and no persons, Members of the House, to have any Military Command. (only *Cromwell* got himself excepted) This design was not

The Ar-
my mo-
delled,
and Gen-
erals de-
clared

noted by the *Presbyterians*, who were convinced of some deficiency in their old Commanders: so that *Sir Thomas Fairfax* was unanimously agreed upon for General, and under him all factious Sectaries, and wild principled men obtained Command, whilst the former Officers were reduced to the condition of Reformers, amongst whom, not long after, they cashiered Colonel *Massey*, having shifted him from his Government of *Gloucester*, to a Command in the Army.

London had been garrisoned by *Essex* in his expedition into the West: Colonel *Gage*, the Governor of *Oxford*, had a design upon it, and in the attempt was killed at *Cullam* bridge.

30 The thirtieth of January, that fatal day, began the afore said Treaty at *Uxbridge*, which continued some 23 daies in dispute, without any power of the Parliament Commissioners to conclude without them, and so ended on the 22 of Feb.

The Parliament forces surprize *Shrewsbury*, but Col. *Resister* is defeated in *Leicestershire*; an active man for the Parliament; and *Sir Marmaduke Langdale* relieves *Pontefract* Castle, and defeats the besiegers, twice superior to him in number.

About this time there was a kind of Faction in the Kings Court at *Oxford*, and some alterations betwixt the parties concerning the Kings Council; so that some Lords, *Savil*, *Percy*, and *Audover*, were confined, and the Parliament, that is, the Members of the same Houses at *Westminster*, who adhered to the King, who by the Kings Order were the year before convened at *Oxford*, were for some seasons adjourned till the tenth of October, but that Parliament signified nothing.

Mar. 27. The House of Commons voted, that in their new Generals Commission, the words, *For Preservation of His Majesties Person*, should be left out, and accordingly they were so; and so ended the year 1644, the last of the Kings felicity.

Annus Domini, 1645.
WE will begin this year, though we post-date the time, that we may recite all the exploits in *Scotland* together, with the actions of the Renowned Marquess of *Montrose*, appointed Governour of the Kingdome of *Scotland*. The year before he came into *Scotland*, attended only by three men, much ado he had to pass, the way being so strictly guarded, during the Scotch Army was in *England*: At his arrival in the Highlands, being supplied with a 1100 men from the Marquess

quests of *Arrrim* out of *Ireland*; and another addition under the Lord *Kilgome*, and the Earl of *Perth's* son, he marched to find out the Army of the Covenanters; then gathered under the command of the Earl of *Tullibarnie*, the Lords *Elch* and *Drummond*, consisting of a great force, into *Perthshire*, where at *Tepper-Moor* he obtained a great victory, his Soldiers for want of Arms and Ammunition making use of the Stones, lying advantageously on the fighting ground. Here he killed no less then 1000 men; whereupon *Perth* City opened its Gates to the Conquerour.

To withstand and repress so dangerous an Enemy within the bowels of the Kingdome, another Army was raised, and put under more experienced Captains; in the mean while, *Montross* had fallen into *Argyles* Country, where he made miserable havock, intending utterly to break the spirits of that people, who were so surely engaged to *Argyles* side. Here the Earl of *Seaforth* followed him with an Army, and the Marquess of *Argyle* had another of the other side; *Montross* therefore resolved to fight with one first, and so fell upon that party under *Argyle*, which he totally routed, killing 1500 on the place; the rest escaped, and so the Marquess of *Montross* bent his way after the other Army, which he defeated at *Brechin*, being newly put under the command of Colonel *Harry*, afterwards offers battel to *Baile*, who had another Army ready to fight him, but he waited for advantages; whereupon he marches after *Harry*, who had recoited, and was pressing the Lord *Gourdon* (having taken *Dundee* in his way) and at *Alderne* discomfits him, killing 1300 and dispersing the rest.

*Alderne
Fight*

He seeks out *Baile*, to whom was joyned the Earl of *Windsor*, and at *Alesford* hills forced them to fight, utterly routed them, and obtained a remarkable victory; but that which lessened the triumph, was the death of the Lord *Gourdon*, one that was in the right hand of *Montross*, a very Loyal Right Noble Gentleman, being eldest son to the Marquess of *Huntly*. After this, he comes to *St. Johnstons*, where he alarm'd the Parliament there sitting, and so into the Lowlands, where the Kirk had another Army in readiness, under the command of the aforesaid *Baile*.

*Killick
Field*

At a place called *Killick*, both Armies met, and a cruel battel it was, but in conclusion success and victory crowned *Montross's* head, and almost 6000 men were slain in this fight; the pursuit being eagerly followed for a great way, and the Covenant-

Aug 17

ters at first fighting very resolutely, but the fortune of Montros still prevailed. The Nobility now every where readily assisting him, and the Towns and Cities declaring for him, so that that Kingdome which afforded men and assistance for the invasion of another Kingdome, was not now able to defend it self. The Governour, so was Montros dignified, being seized of all places almost of strength, even as far as *Edinburgh*, where some Royal prisoners were delivered him. The Estates of Scotland therefore send for *David Leslie*, while Montros expected forces from the King under the Lord Digby, which staid too long, and were afterwards defeated at *Sherburn* in *Yorkshire*. Upon the arrival of *Lesley*, most of the forces under Montros, not dreading an Enemy so soon out of England, were departed home; so that *Lesley* finding Montros in a very weak condition at *Philip-Haugh*, fell upon him before he could retreat, almost before his Scouts could give him intelligence, and there routs him: He at first resolved to lose his life with the field, but being perswaded of better hopes, he resolutely charged through, and brought the flying remains of his Army safe into the Highlands, where he began new Levies, but the fortune of the King failing every where, he was the next year ordered by the King then in the Scots custody to disband, and depart the Kingdom. And so we leave him, till a more unhappy revolution of time.

The memory of this man had almost caused an Oblivion of some things done here, during his great successes, for Sir *John Horham* and his Son, for intending the delivery of *Hull*, which they had so unhand somely before denied to the King, were beheaded; as also Sir *Alexander Carew*, and at last the Right Reverend Arch-Bishop of *Canterbury*, for many pretended crimes of innovation and disaffection in matters of Religion, was executed the tenth of January. These mens deaths happened in December and January, 1644. and are therefore here inserted.

To begin therefore the year 1645. *Dennington Castle* was the very 15th of March delivered to the Parliament, which was counterpoised with a defeat given Col. *Massey* by Prince *Rupert* at *Lidbury*, being surprized there, and his foot routed, his horse consisting most of Officers, with himself hardly escaped to *Glocester*. At the same time, the Army being new modelled, Lieutenant General *Cromwell* was sent by *Fairfax*, to hinder a conjunction of forces at *Oxford* from *Worcester*; which he did, defeating the Queens Regiment, and afterwards took *Blackington House* by surrender, for which Col. *Windham* was shot to death at *Oxford*.

Not

Video
speeches
pages

April

Notwithstanding which interruption, the King marched from Oxford, intending Northward, to recover what he had lost there, with a very compleat Army; and coming to Leicester, then garrison'd by Sir Robert Pye for the Parliament, after summons refused, stormed it and took it, the Souldiers for a while plundering the Town, which had been the residence of a Parliament Committee from the beginning.

In the mean while, General Fairfax was advanced from London with his new modelled Army, and by Order of the Committee of both Kingdoms, had besieged Oxford, where he had received a notable salley, but upon news of the Kings success at Leicester, presently raised his siege, resolving to fight the King as soon as he could overtake him.

The King was now in a dispute, whether he should march upon his first intendments Northward, or staying for some forces out of the West under Colonel Goring, march for London. When he had notice of Fairfaxes advance after him, whom he thought to be taken up at Oxford; whereupon, by the ill fate of things, the King was advised not to delay time, but even at midnight to dislodge from his quarters, whether Fairfax was neerly come, and the next morning to seek him out, and to give him battel.

This happened to be at Naseby field, on Saturday June the 14. where at the first encounter the Kings Army had the best on't, his right wing of horse discomfiting and overthrowing the left wing of the Parliaments under Skippon, taking Iretton the Commissary General prisoner; but the left wing, consisting of Northern horse, under Sir Marmaduke Langdale, who were clearly for the Kings going Northwards to their own Country to relieve Pomfret Castle, made no defence at all. The King was very courageous and active in this field, but the same over-eagerness of Prince Rupert half lost the day, the foot being destitute, after some slaughter, threw down their Arms, and were taken prisoners, to the number of four or five thousand; the Kings Coach, and in it his Cabinet, afterwards most disloyally and dishonestly published to the world, with other Letters and papers; all his Artillery, Arms, Ammunition, bag and baggage taken, himself hardly escaping to Leicester that night, and from thence to Ashby de La Zouch. After this battel, the Kings Cause and Arms visibly declined every where.

Leicester regained by the Parliament upon surrender, while the King made hast towards Wales, to the relief of Chester, and there

Rowlin
Heath
Fight.
Sept. 24.

there to form a new Army, but Poyntz, Middleton, and Brereton, rising from their siege, met him at Rowton Heath, where in the beginning (as usual) the King had the better; but the Parliament being supplied with fresh forces, the King was vanquished there also, and the right valiant Lord, Bernard Stuart, Earl of Litchfield slain, with above six hundred more: Soon after followed the rendition of Chester, the King flying back to Oxford.

June 28.

The Scots had besieged Carlisle almost a year after Marston-Moor fight, now it was surrendered by Sir Thomas Glenham; but the like success they had not at Hereford, from whence they rose with disgrace, and came and fare down soon after before Newark.

July 11.
Lampport
Fight.

General Fairfax marched after Naseby fight into the West, leaving the King to pursue his ill fortunes, and took in Bridgewater (having before defeated General Goring at Lampport, newly raised from the siege at Taunton by Colonel Wallen, who relieved the Governour Colonel Blake, though with some losses) also Bath and Sherburn, and late down before Bristol, which after a short siege was delivered by Prince Rupert upon Articles, and the said Prince, and his Brother, came soon after to Outlands, in order to depart the Kingdom.

Br. Roll
delivered
Aug 21.

Rising
House
the med.
Sept. 14.

Cromwell also came with a party to the reinforcing of the siege of Basing, and by smothering of wet hay, made his approaches, and stormed it, taking the Marquess of Winchester prisoner, with other Officers and Souldiers, to the number of 600 persons.

Novem.

Several Houses, Castles, and Towns, were delivered to the Parliament, while the King kept close in Oxford: The Prince of Wales being sent West, and under the care of my Lord Hopton, in company with my Lord Capel, and others; but General Fairfax following him into Cornwall, Hopton accepted of conditions (after the firing of Torrington, and the delivery of Lanceshon, Saltash, Lizard, Dartmouth, Mount-Edge, Foy, all being quitted by him gradatim) and disbanded, the Prince taking sail from Pendennis Castle to the Isle of Scilly, and thence into France.

January.

Hereford was also about this time surprized by Colonel Birch, Bevoise Castle taken, all places now submitting to the power and fortune of the Parliament; and for a conclusion, Exeter was now delivered by Sir John Berkley, upon very honourable and advantageous articles, to the Lord Fairfax; and the Lord

Ashey

Asley defeated at *Srow* in the *Woud*, two thousand kill'd, and taken prisoners; and so ended this year, the next beginning with the same face of affairs, several surrenders being made to the Parliament.

Anno Domini, 1646.

After the delivery of *Woodstock*, it was not held safe for the King to continue longer in *Oxford*; but the siege approaching to that City also, the King disguised, in the company, and as a servant to Colonel *John Alburnham*, with one Mr. *Hudson* a Minister, by virtue of a Pass from *Cromwell*, left *Oxford*, and soon after put himself upon the *Scotch Army*, then lying at the siege of *Newark*, who sent him away with their Guards to *Newcastle*, and soon after the *Scotch Army* followed him, upon surrender of that Garrison of *Newark*.

The King being in their hands by their persuasions and desires, and his own resolvedness for peace, gave Order to all his Governours to make such terms as were most suitable and convenient for them, and deliver their respective Governments to the Parliament, that so the War might be at an end; whereupon, all the Garrisons in the Kings hands came to a capitulation, *Oxford*, *Farrington*, *Wallingford*, *Borlase-House*, *Ludlow*, *Litchfield*, *Clofe*, *Worcester*, *Ragland*, *Conway*, *Pendennis*, and *Scilly Isle* surrendered; at which time also died their former General, the Earl of *Essex*, and was most magnificently interred in *Westminster Abbey*.

General *Fairfax* came in triumph to *London*, while the Treaty was on foot betwixt the Parliament and the Scots at *Newcastle* concerning the delivery and disposal of the King. In fine, upon the price and payment of 100000 pound, the Scots perfidiously, after many disputes, whereby they affirmed it unlawful and dishonourable for them to do it, sold their Native Prince to his English Subjects, and so departed over *Tweed* into *Scotland*, according to agreement.

Anno Domini, 1647.

June.

THe English Commissioners, deputed thereto by the Parliament, having received the King from the Scots, brought him to *Holmby-House*, one of his Palaces in *Northamptonshire*, according to the stipulation and hypocritical salvo made, that the King should be treated honourably; but with no attendance of his own, either servants or Chaplains, and a Guard upon him perpetually, till in conclusion, *Cromwell* beginning his projected Sovereignty, by an Order from him, to which the General tacitly consented, The King was taken from the Commissioners, and removed by one *Cornet Joyce* from *Holmby* to the Army, they pretending an extraordinary kindness to the King and his Party, even to the deceiving of the King himself, by their Declarations and Protestations for Publick Liberty.

In the mean while, the King is carried about from *Holmby* to *Childersley*, *Newmarket*, *Reyston*, *Hatfield*, *Windsor*, in progress with the Army to *Caversham*, *Maidenhead*, to *Latimer*, to *Stoke*, to *Oatlands*, being treated with a far greater shew of honour then the Parliament allowed him, with much hopes and many promises of his speedy restitution: His Chaplains, and other persons, engaged on his side, having free access to him, with the free exercise of the Common-Prayer, &c. At last they bring him to *Hampton-Court*, where Propositions as bad as any they rendered, were offered to him again, but these for their unreasonableness being rejected by the King, he being informed of a plot to murder him by some of the Army, fled from *Hampton-Court* privately to the *Isle of Wight*, the said Colonel *Asburnham* being with him in this disguise also, and rendred himself into the hands of *Hamond*, the Governour of the said Isle, who forthwith certified the Parliament, and they presently vore, that no more Addresses should be made to the King, nor no Papers received from him.

While the Army were thus coasting the King about, fell out a tumult in the City of *London*, the Apprentices and Citizens flocking down to *Westminster* about the establishing of the *Militia* in the same hands it stood before the Army had interposed, and by their instance had made the House alter the persons named the fourth of *May*, as being suspected favourers of the King: Whereupon the Lords readily assented to the empowering those of the fourth of *May*, to act as before in the *Mil-*

tia; and so after a little dispute, did the Common, some of the same multitude not consented with this, brought back the Speaker into his Chair, the House being risen, and compelled him and the Members back to the House, to vote, that the King should come to *London* to treat. After this tumult (which the King observes in his book to be justly retaliated upon them) the Speaker of the House of Commons, with some forty more, privately departed to the Army then at *Windsor*, complaining of the force; the other remaining, to the number of 140. meeting according to their adjournment, finding not the Speaker nor his Mace, chose another Speaker, as did the Lords also, their Speaker having withdrawn himself likewise to the Army.

The Army seem to be highly incensed at these Riots of the Citizens, and take upon them the rectifying of those disorders, the fugitive members are entertained, and consultation is held between them what is fit to be done, while the Parliament sitting at *Westminster*, are advising about lifting of forces, appointing *Massey*, *Poyner*, and others, for General Officers, and recall those Members against whom the Army had exhibited a full charge.

But the Army advanceth neer *London*, so that all these preparations, and the stomach of the City soon were dashed, and new agreements made, their Fortifications and Works to be demolished, and the Army admitted to march through in triumph; so the fugitive Members were defeated again with their Speaker, and all things put in the same bad state and condition they were before, and several Lords, the Lord Mayor, some Aldermen, and divers Citizens of great wealth and quality, are, the one committed to the Black Rod, and the other to the Tower, so that now all things passed in both Houses according to the disposition of the Army, the Parliament being wholly subservient to their designs, having made my Lord *Fairfax* Generalissimo, and Constable of the Tower of *London*.

In *Ireland*, after the Marquess of *Ormond* had delivered up by capitulation, the Government to Colonel *Jones* for the Parliament; the said Colonel marched out, and fought with the Lord *Prosser*, but was forced to fly, being overpowered by him; but the business came to a second encounter, neer *Trym*, where the victory fell to *Jones*, killing 5470 foot soldiers, taking a very great booty, and a number of prisoners; and the Lord *Inchiquin* defeats another Army under the Lord *Tass*, where were slain 4000 more of those Rebels; and Sir *Charles Coote* gave them another

another defeat, so that most of the Towns were reduced, and the Rebellion neer extinguished: The Scots therefore were desired to retreat with their forces out of *Wylster*.

Anno Domini, 1648.

BEgin we now with the 24th year, being the last of King *Charles the First*, 1648. wherein the King seemed as formidable in his interest, as ever he was from the beginning of the War. The Parliament was divided, and jealousies berwixt them and the Army increased every day, Trading stopt so that on the ninth of *April* another tumult happened in *London* by the Apprentices, who seized the Gates, took a *Drake* from the Lord Mayors, and planted it at *Ludgate*, but the Army horse entering with their General at *Aldersgate*, marched to *Leaden-Hall*, and after a little skirmish dispersed them: Several Petitions for restitution of the King came from several Counties.

S. Fagans
Fiehr.
May 8.

But in *Wales* a stronger Insurrection broke out, Major General *Langhorn*, formerly a great man for the Parliament, Colonel *Poyer*, and Colonel *Powell*, of the same side, refuse to disband, and presently seize upon *Pembroke Castle*, *Tenby Castle*, and declare for the King; *Chepstow Castle* is likewise taken by Sir *Nicholas Kemish* for the same side: Against these Colonel *Horton* is sent with three thousand men; *Horton* receives a brush, by falling with part of his men under Colonel *Fleming* into an Ambuscado: Whereupon *Langhorn* hearing of *Cromwells* advance also, resolved to fight *Horton*; so the business came to a fight at *S. Fagans*, where the Welsh being taken on a sudden, not intending to fight that day, were presently after the first onset routed, above five thousand of their eight being taken, a great many killed, and the rest sheltered in the two Castles aforesaid. Sir *Iohn Owen* was up in Arms in North-Wales, and had defeated the Sheriff opposing him, but was afterwards taken himself. *Cromwell* storms *Tenby Castle*, and takes it, and after a short resistance, *Pembroke* yielded upon discretion, as to the lives of those three Commanders, whereof one Colonel *Poyer* died by lor; and so *Cromwell* having quieted *Wales*, (Sir *Nicholas Kemish* being slain by the storming of *Chepstow Castle* which he had newly taken) marched into *Lancashire* to meet the Scotch Army, who under their General Duke *Hamilton*, having joyned with those English forces under Sir *Marmaduke Langdale* & Sir *Philip Musgrave*, were advancing for *London* to restore the King. This Army consisted of 24000 men effective.

At the same time also the Kentishmen having seen and heard the usage their Neighbours of *Surrey* had for petitioning for peace, being some of them killed by the Army-guards in *Westminster Hall*, resolved to ask or demand with their sword in their hands, that which the *Surrey* men had been refused. They rose, to the number of ten thousand, and had designed the Duke of *Richmond* for their General, which upon his refusal, was conferred upon the Earl of *Norwich*. To suppress this rising, whether abundance of stout valiant young men resorted out of *London*, General *Fairfax* was sent in person, and to glose with the *Londoners*, the old *Militia* was again confirmed. At *Maidstone*, a part of the Kentishmen opposed themselves against the General, maintaining the Bridge so resolutely, that it came to a very hot encounter, so that the General was forced to alight out of his Coach, and led in his men himself. After they had passed the Bridge, they were forced to fight every hedge before they came to the Town, where the fight was continued with the like gallantry, and had any relief come, it would have been a question whether it had not utterly routed the Parliament.

Maidstone Fight, June 2.

Upon this defeat, the other greater party that were at *Richester*, slipped away to *Black-Heath*, and from thence ferried and passed over into *Essex* and made their Head-quarters at *Bow*, but the City stirred not in favour of them, but a party of horse of the Army was sent thither, where after some light skirmishes, they removed further into *Essex*, where many Gentlemen joyned with them, my Lord *Capel*, and others, and so to *Colchester*, whether the General presently after followed them.

June

To second this, part of the Navy revolted also, and set ashore Col. *Rainsborough* their Commander, and *Pontefract Castle* was surprized by Col. *Morris*; and now the Parliament having so many irons in the fire, null those Votes of non-Address to the King, and resolve of a Treaty as the best expedient.

The Navy revolted, June 2.

To further which purpose, the Prince of *Wales* having imbarqued himself in the *Reformation*, came into the *Downs* with 25 Sail of Men of War, where he landed some men, and had *Deal* and *Sandwich Castles* delivered him; but the E. of *Warwick* and Sir *George Aschew* making into the *Downs* together, and the Prince lacking victual, he set sail for *Helvoet Sluice* (not being able to do any thing for his friends at *Colchester*) whether *Warwick* also followed him.

August.

This was not all that was done for the King, for this very same time the Earl of *Holland*, the D. of *Buckingham*, his brother

she

July.
Kingston
Infection.

the Lord Francis, the Earl of *Pembroke*, and others, assembled at *Warminster*, and declared for the King, being about a thousand, and more hourly expected; but Sir *Michael Livesey* falling upon them suddenly, they were forced to leave the Town, losing that Noble Gentleman the Lord *Francis*, who retired quarter, and so speeded to *S. Neas* in *Wiltshire*, where Colonel *Scrope* fell upon them in their quarters, killed Colonel *Dalbairn*, and took the Earl of *Holland* prisoner, with some forty more, (the Duke and the Earl of *Peterborough* hardly escaping) and dispersed the whole party.

Presban
fight,
Aug. 17

The Scottish Army was advanced now as far as *Presban* in *Leicestershire*, where Lieutenant General *Cromwell*, being joyned with Major General *Lambert*, awaited them. At this time also *Scrope* declared for the King, Sir *Matthew Boynton* being Governour there. August 17. both Armies faced one another, and within two hours time the Scots began to flinch, so that the brunt of the fight fell upon the English, who sided with them. The Scots being ready to fly, the Parliament Army doubled their courage, and put them to the rout two several ways. The next morning, being the 18th of *August*, the Scots made a stand, and did some notable execution on the pursuers, but the Army coming up, they fled again, crying *Merry, Merry*, so that they might be heard five miles together an end; multitudes were killed, and more taken prisoners, being in number equivalent to the Army that vanquished them. Duke *Hamilton* fled first to *Norwich* with three thousand horse, there the County took five hundred of them, and thence to *Worcester* in *Shropshire*, where he was taken by my Lord *Grey of Groby*. *Moor* escaped with part of the Scotch Horse to *Berwick*, and so into *Scotland*, but *Middleton* was taken by the way thither.

Cromwell
first into
Scotland

After it was known which way *Hamilton* took, *Cromwell* followed after *Moor* into *Scotland*, and there begun intelligence with some of those Scots in tendency to his after-design, and after they had cajoled one another, he departed into *England*, having received the thanks of the Committee of Estates for the service he had done their Nation.

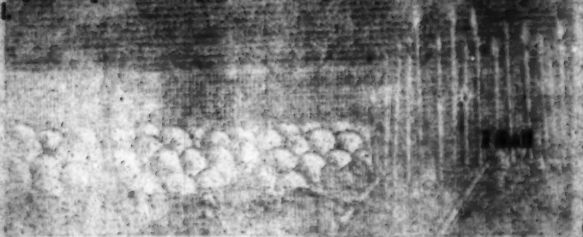
August
Colche-
ster
yielded.

Upon the news of this defeat sent in by General *Fairfax* to the besieged in *Colchester*, a Council of War was held, what to do, it was once agreed, to make an eruption out, and attempt the whole Army beleaguering them; but this, through some suspicion amongst the Souldiers of being deserted by their Officers in the action, was frustrated; whereupon it came to a resolve of

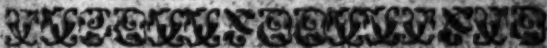
of treating with the Enemy: and so it was concluded (the besieged having eaten all their horses and the dogs in the Town) that the Officers should be left to discretion, the souldiers to have their lives, and the Town to pay 14000 l. to preserve it from plunder: Whereupon the Town being surrendered, Sir Charles Lucas, and Sir George Lisle, were shot to death presently, and not long after the Lord Capel was beheaded by a sentence of the High Court of Justice.

In the perplexity of these affairs, the Treaty was voted in the *Ile of Wight*, and accordingly effectually prosecuted, the King being in a kind of Regality in the said Isle, and so far had it proceeded, that in November the Parliament voted the Kings Concessions to be sufficient ground for them to proceed on in the settlement of the Kingdome, when the Army being now Lords and Masters through their late success, came and put a force upon the *House of Commons*, excluding above 140. and by the retention of their faction in the House, invoted these Votes, and the Army next remov'd the King from *Wight* to *Hurst Castle*, then to *Winchester*, then to *Windsor*, and so to *Saint James*, and last to the High Court of Justice, where after four weeks being a that detestable Bar, and refusing to own their Jurisdiction, they pronounced the Sentence, and the order, place, and time of the execution was referred to Colonel *Harrison*, who appoint Tuesday Jan. 30 before *Whitehall* gates, in the open place, where accordingly that execrable murder was perpetrated by the hands of a Vizarded Executioner, to the amazement of the whole world, and to the unexpressible sorrows of this Church and Kingdome. The Kings last words on the Scaffold, being the sum of the Life, Trial, and Death of that most incomparable pious Prince, are here fully inferred, to serve for all.

Treaty
in the
Ile of
Wight.
October







I shall be very little heard of any body else, I shall therefore speak a word to you here: Indeed I could have held my peace very well, if I did not think, that holding my peace, would make some men think, that I did submit to the Guilt, as well as to the Punishment: But I think it is my duty to God first, and then to my Country, to clear myself, both as an honest man, a good King, and a good Christian.

I shall begin first; with my Innocency; and to truth, I think it not very needful for me to insist long upon this: For all the world knows, that I did never begin a War with the two Houses of Parliament; and I call God to witness, unto whom I must shortly make an account, that I did never intend to encroach upon their Privileges: They began upon me; it is the Militia they began upon: They confess the Militia was mine; but they thought it fit to have it from me. And to be short, if any body will look to the dates of Commissions, of their Commissions and mine, and likewise to the Declaration, he will see clearly, that they began these unhappy Troubles, not I. So as for the guilt of these enormous Crimes that are laid against me, I hope that God will clear me out. I will not (for I am in charity) and God forbid that I should, lay it upon the two Houses of Parliament, there is no necessity of either, I hope

* C

they

they are free of this guilt; but I believe, that ill Instruments between them and me, have been the chief cause of all this blood-shed: So that as I find my self clear of this, I hope (and pray God) that they may too; Yet for all this, God forbid, that I should be so ill a Christian, as not to say, that Gods Judgements are just upon me: Many times he doth pay Justice by an unjust Sentence, that is ordinary: I will only say this, That unjust Sentence that I suffered to take effect, is punished by an unjust Sentence upon me. So far I have said, to shew you, that I am an innocent man: Now to shew you, that I am a good Christian; I hope there is a good man that will bear me witness, that I have forgiven all the world; and even those in particular, that have been the chief causers of my death: Who they are, God knows, I do not desire to know, I pray God forgive them. But this is not all, my charity must go further, I wish that they may repent, for indeed they have committed a great sin in that particular; I pray God with S. Stephen, that this be not laid to their charge: And withall, that they may take the right way to the peace of the Kingdome; for my charity commands me, not only to forgive particular men, but to endeavour to the last gasp, the peace of the Kingdome. So (Sirs) I do wish with all my soul: (I see there are some here that will carry it further:) that they endeavour the peace of the Kingdome. (Sirs) I must shew you, both how you are out of the way, and put you in a way. First, you are out of the way, for certainly all the wayes you ever had yet, as far as I could find by any thing, is in the way of Conquests: Certainly this is an ill way, for Conquest, in my Opinion, is never just, except there be a just and good cause, either for matter of wrong, or a just title; and then if ye go beyond the first quarrel that

that ye have: that makes it unjust at the end, that was just at first: for if there be only matter of Conquest, then it is a great robbery; as a Pyrate said to Alexander, That he was the great Robber himself, himself was but a petty Robber. And so, Sirs, I do think, for the way that you are in, you are much out of the way: Now, Sirs, to put you in the way, believe it you will never go right, nor God will never prosper you, until you give God his due, the King his due (that is, my Successor) and the people their due; I am as much for them as any of you. You must give God his due, by regulating rightly his Church, according to the Scripture, (which is now out of order.) and to set you in a way particularly, now I cannot; but only this, A National Synod freely called, freely debating among themselves, must settle this: When every Opinion is freely and clearly heard. For the King, indeed I will not, the Laws of the Land will clearly instruct you for that; therefore because it concerns mine own particular, I only give you a touch of it. For the People, truly I desire their liberty and freedom as much as any body whosoever: But I must tell you, that their liberty and their freedom consist in having Government under those Laws, by which their lives and theirs may be most their own; it is not in having a share in the Government, that is nothing pertaining to them: A Subject and a Sovereign are clean different things; and therefore until you do that, I mean, that you put the people into that liberty, as I say, certainly they will never enjoy themselves.

Sirs, it was for this that now I am hither come, for if I would have given way to an arbitrary way, for to have all Laws changed according to the power of the Sword, I need not have come here; and therefore I tell you (and I pray God it be not laid to your charge) that I am the

* C 2

Martyr

Martyr of the people. Introath Sirs, I shall not bold you any longer, I will only say this to you, that I could have desired some little time longer, because I would have put this, what I have said, in a little better order, and have had it a little better digested then I have done; and therefore I hope you will excuse me; I have delivered my Conscience, I pray God you take those courses, that are best for the good of the Kingdome, and your own Salvation.

After some Ejaculations, he laid down his Head upon the Block, and stretched out his hands (The Sign) & had it severed from his body at one blow, by the Vizarded Executioner, who presently held it up, and shewed it to the people: His Head and Trunk were afterwards confined in Lead, and exposed to public view at S. James's; till lastly, the Duke of Lenox, the Marquiss of Hartford, the Earl of Southampton, and the Bishop of London, begged the Body to bury it, which they conducted to Windsor Chappel-Royal, and there interred it; with only this Inscription upon the Coffin; CHARLES, KING OF ENGLAND, MDC. XLVIII.

January. After this most execrable murder, they declared themselves to be a Free State, setting out a Proclamation wherein they declare, that no person hath Right to the Crown of England, as bolishing thereby the Kingly Government, and debarring of our Rightful Sovereign from any claim, &c. declaring him also a Traytor, with the rest of the Royal Issue; for refusing the publication of which, the Lord Mayor Reynolds was oured, imprisoned, and fined 2000*l*.

In March they proceed with their High Court of Justice, newly modelled, and a new President, to the Tryal of these Noble persons they had in custody, about the last years risings, whereof Duke Hamilton, Earl of Holland, Earl of Norwich, the Lord Capel, and Sir John Owen, were condemned to be beheaded; the Duke, and Holland, and Capel, were accordingly executed in the Palace-yard, the other two with much ado were pardoned. Pontefract Castle was now rendred to the Parliament by Colonel Morris, being the last Garrison for the King in England.

Now they had leisure to look towards Ireland, whether Lievrenant

Vide
speech
page 31.
Vide
speech
page 32.

Lieutenant General *Cromwell* was sent with an Army of 10000 men, which landed about this time at *Dublin*, where a little before, Colonel *Jones* the Governour having received a supply of 1000 men, had sallied out, and beaten my Lord of *Ormond* from off the siege, where he lay with 10000 and upwards, through the carelessness and treachery of the Guards: Here were slain to the number of three thousand, and five thousand taken prisoners; this proved the loss of all *Ireland*, which was then entirely for the King, save this City and *London-Deery*.

Dublin
freed,
and the
Marques
of *Or-*
mond
defeated

Anno Domini 1649.

Cromwell upon his arrival, sets presently forward towards *Tredah*, whereinto the Lord Lieutenant *Ormond* had put a Garrison of choice English, and some Irish; to this Town he gave three assaults, and was valiantly repulsed; but in conclusion of the third, the Town was entered, and man, woman, and children put to the sword for three daies in cold blood, with the Governour himself, Sir *Arthur Aston*, a well experienced and valiant Captain.

Anno Dom. 1649. and 1650.

Vpon this success *Trim* and *Dundalk* yielded themselves to him, the Marquess of *Ormond* hovering neer him with his Army, but yet not daring to attempt any thing. *Wexford* was the next Town he attacked; which by storm he took also, putting all in arms to the sword; thence to *Passage Fort*, and so to *Waterford*; from whence he (considering the Winter approaching) drew off to quarters, having already possession of most of the Towns of *Ireland*, *Limrick*, *Galloway*, *Clonmell*, and *Kilkenny* excepted, which soon after were reduced by him and his Successor *Ireton*, and that Kingdom was wholly brought in subjection to the Parliament.

August.

The next thing that busied the new Commonwealth, was the affairs of *Scotland*, who had long before proclaimed the King, and were now treating with him; therefore they recalled home Lieutenant General *Cromwell*, whom upon *Parliament* refusal of going against the Scots, they now advanced to be General: He came June the last to *London*, having landed at *Bristol* and was highly treated by the Parliament.

Dorchester that drew up the charge against the King, was killed at the *Hague*, in May last; and *Ascham* that was sent

* C 3

on

on the same errand to the King of Spain, was killed also by some English men in his Inne at Supper; this did mightily inrage the new Commonwealth, that their Ministers could no where be protected.

According to the conclusion of the Treaty between the King and his Subjects of Scotland, he took shipping at Schieding in Holland, and landed, after some dangerous weather, safe in the Spey in Scotland, having narrowly mist some of the Parliaments Frigors, that lay in wait for him. Cromwell therefore expedited his march, and entred Scotland with a well-appointed Army of 18000 men, against which invasion the Scots did very much expostulate, and more fiercely prepared to defend themselves.

July 12. The English Army there ore, July 22. advanced from Berwick into Scotland, the Scotch Army lying incamped in the fields about *Muscleborough*, strongly intrenched; divers skirmishes past, and it was wet weather, which very much incommodated the English; nevertheless they take two houses by storm. and both Armies then faced one another, the great Guns playing on both sides, but the Scots declined the Engagement, which the English perceiving, marched back to *Dunbar*, and in a corn field, half a mile from the Sea, in a low ground, lodged there *Septemb. 1.* whether the Scots drew and incamped in the high ground above it, making sure of a victory; but Cromwells Forces charging resolutely to gain the pass, and having mastered it, the whole Army on a sudden fell upon the Scots, and after an hours dispute, though inferior in number, routed them, killing 4000. and taking 10000 prisoners, 200 Cornets and Colours, 27 Field-pieces, 10000 Arms, and three Lords: These Colours, with those taken at *Preston*, were afterwards set up in *Westminster Hall*, as also those of *Worcester* thereafter. The Scots quit *Leith* and *Edinburgh*, which are possessed by the English, who advance to *Sterling*, and fortifie *Lindisgow*.

Several encounters, and parleys were between Cromwell, and Colonel *Ker*, and *Strauchan*, for the Kirk alone; in one whereof *Ker* was defeated, and taken prisoner; and by the other *Strauchan* was brought over to side with the English. *Edinburgh Castle* had been long besieged and undermined, but at last the treacherous Governour *Dundas* delivered it upon Articles.

January. Colonel *Eusebius Andrews*, Sir *Henry Hyde*, were beheaded about this time, and Doctor *Leves* hanged about the matters of the King, who was soon after crowned King of Scotland at *Schoon*,

Seaton, where they had news of another loss, the rendition of *Home and Timbrellon Castle*.

While the Army in *Scotland* made this progress, another war was breeding at home betwixt the Dutch and us: *S. Johns* had been sent Ambassador thither, and had been very highly affronted; upon his return an Act was made, prohibiting and impeding the liberty and freedom of the Dutch at Sea, which they not brooking, the business came to be decided by blows.

Anno Dom. 1651.

Blacknes Castle was taken by Colonel Monk, and at the same time the Presbyterian Plot, laid by Mr. Love, &c. for a rising in *Lancashire*, where M. G. Harrison had order to attend, was discovered. For which the said Love, and one Mr. Gibbons, were beheaded at *Tower-hill*, August 22.

The Scots had raised another Army, whereof the King was General: This Army was compounded of Cavaliers and Presbyters, being in all 21000 men; with these the King marched from *Sterling* to *Torwood*, and there regularly incamped; thither came *Cromwell*, hoping to draw them out to fight, but could not, only he stormed *Calendar House* in their view: Nevertheless, in the interim, Colonel *Oversen*, by boats, had passed part of the Army from *Leith* into *Fife*, who being seconded by a greater force under Major General *Lambert*, the Scots being alarm'd at this unexpected invasion, send down Sir *John Brown* to drive them out; whereupon a bloody fight ensued, but the victory fell to the English, near 1500 Scots were slain, and 1000. with Sir *John*, taken prisoners.

After the Army thus was landed on *Fife's* side, and had given the Kings forces a defeat, it was advised the King should presently desert *Scotland*, (the English having now ship'd most of their men over, and so given the King the advantage of two daies march from *Sterling*) and by the way of *Carlisle* speedily march for *England*, which was accordingly put in execution; and after a very troublesome march, some opposition being made at *Warrington Bridge* by Major General *Harrison* (since executed, and there worsted) on the 22 of *August*, having marched three hundred miles in three weeks time he arrived at *Warminster* with his Army, consisting of 11000 foot, most whereof were *Highlanders*, and 3000 horse, made up with some additional English, under the now Right Honourable Earl of *Shrewsbury*.

bury, Colonel Howard, and other Knights and Gentlemen, who had escaped with the Earl of Derby thither, after the defeat given the said Earl by Colonel Lilburn at Wigan.

After the King had rested his Army a while at Worcester, and summoned in the neighbouring Counties to a rendezvouze, in order to a conjuncture; upon which some small appearance was made (the Rebels drawing neer to attaque the City) the King berook himself to make some fortifications, such as time would permit, at Vpton bridge, and about the Town.

By the beginning of September, Cromwells whole Army, after a sufficient refreshment, and additional forces of the Militia, which were speedily raised in every County, presented himself on every side of the City; the number of them consisted of very neer 50000 men well armed; the first places attaqued was Vpton Bridge, which Colonel, now Sir Edward Massey, stoutly defended, till being over-powred, and himself wounded, he was forced to retreat, and leave the enemy free passage.

Wednesday the third of September, the Enemy resolved to fall on, which they did at several places; first at Powick bridge, whether the King himself in person went, and bear back the Brigades assigned to that post; but being necessitated to go back into the City to give other Orders, his forces lacking Ammunition, were forced to give way, and make a disorderly retreat into Worcester. Presently upon this, the Enemy charged furiously upon another part, where his Majesty himself in person gave notable proof of his valour, Duke Hamilton receiving a shot hard by him, of which he afterwards died; but fresh supplies coming in every minute, and the slaughter falling upon the new raised men (Cromwell reserving his Veteranes for the last) the King quitted the field: (Some impute it to David Leslie not coming with his horse to his succour in time) and drew within the walls: But the Rebels pursued their success, and having cast up a sudden battery, compelled the Fort-Royal to surrender, while another part of the Army entered at another place, and fell immediately to the plundering of the City: By six of the clock the whole Town was gained, and the Street fill'd with blood, a great slaughter being made that unfortunate day.

Between six and seven a clock, in the dusk of the evening, the King, accompanied with the chief of his Nobility, and some sixty horse, departed Northward out of S. Martins gate: Having rid a little way, and upon consultation held what to do

in that distress of affairs, the Earl of Derby advised the King to fly to a house called *Roscabell*, where he himself had found security in his flight from *Wigan* aforesaid: To that intent, one Mr. *Giffard*, an Inhabitant thereof, was called for, who with the assistance of one Mr. *Walker*, formerly a Scoutmaster in the Kings Army, with some difficulty, (the King riding all the night), brought him to a place called the *White-Ladies*, a mile beyond *Roscabell*, to avoid suspicion of staying there.

At their coming to *White-Ladies* on break of day, Thursday *Septemb. 4.* one *George Pendrill*, the youngest brother of the four, being awakened with the loud noyse they made at the gates, and hearing distinctly Mr. *Giffards* voice calling him, ran down in his shirt and opened the door; whereupon the King and the Noblemen presently entered the house, the Kings horse being brought into the Hall, where another consultation was held what should be done for the safety of the Kings person in this exigence: At last it was concluded, that this *George* should go presently to *Tong*, and enquire what news, or whether any parties were stirring or no; and in the mean while one *Martin* was sent by Colonel *Roscarck*, by order of the Earl of Derby, for *William Pendrill*, the eldest Brother, who presently came, and there met his Brother *George*; who had brought *Richard* by Mr. *Giffards* order along with him, and informed the King, that the coast was yet clear.

Whereupon all dispatch was made to get the King out before any further danger; the Kings hair was first cut off by my Lord *Wilmot*. then rounded by *William Pendrill*; and at the same time *Richard* had, by direction from Mr. *Giffard*, fetcht his best cloaths, being a jump and breeches of green coarse cloth, and a Doe-kin leather doublet, the hat was borrowed of *Humphrey Pendrill* the Miller, being an old grey one that turned up its brims; the shirt, which in that Country language they call an *Harden*, or *Noggen-shirt*, a kind of linnen that is made of the courst of the hemp, was had of the aforesaid *Martin*; *George Pendrill* lent the band, and *William Creswell* the shoes, which the King having presently unstript himself of his own cloaths, did quickly put on: His Buff-coat, and linnen doublet, and a grey pair of breeches, which he wore before, he gave into his brothers hands, who forthwith buried them under ground, where they lay five weeks before they durst take them up again. The Jewels off his arm he gave to one of Lords then departing.

Straight-

So straight with William Pendrell was brought to the King by the Earl of Derby, and the care and preservation of his most Sacred Majesty committed to his charge, and the rest of the Brothers (the Earl himself would have staid, but there was no undertaking security for them both) so presently the Lords took their heavy leave, and departed, every one shifting for himself. The Duke of Buckingham, Earl of Derby, Lord Talbot, the Earl of Lauderdale, and the rest of that party, being overtaken at Newpor, in their march Northward, and routed: the Duke escaped, and found a hiding place at a friends of his Family in Shropshire; the rest were taken (the Earl of Derby most inhumanely and unjustly beleaded at Bolton, with Sir Timothy Fetherston-Haugh, and some others elsewhere) and imprisoned; only the Lord Wilmot (since deceased, during the Kings Exile abroad) staid behind, and was by John Pendrell, through many difficulties, and tryals of several places, conveyed safely to Mrs Whitgreaves at Mosely.

Now the King and his company being departed, having taken a Woodbill into his hand, went out with Richard into the adjoining wood, called Spring Coppice. William departed home, and George and Humphrey went out to scout, and lay hovering about the woods to hear or see if any approached that way. You must note here, that these Brothers had taken into their assistance one Francis Yates, their Sisters Husband, who was also with the King in the wood, they being by profession woodcutters: But the King had not been an hour in the wood, before a party of horse, in pursuit of him, was come to Whit-Lakes, and had enquired, and found out by some of the Inhabitants, that the King with a party had been there, as they supposed, but they affirmed directly, that he was gone away with all speed from thence in the said company Northwards. Upon which words, spur'd on by the expectation & greediness of their prey, supposing the King and his Lords were all together, they made no stay, or further inquisition or search (save only in the house) and rode away as fast as they could possible. This the King was informed of by his two aforesaid Scouts, who straggled for intelligence near the village.

This Thursday the King continued all day in the wood, upon the ground, Richard Pendrell being constantly with him, and sometimes the other three: It proved to be a very rainy day, and the King was wet with the showers; thereupon Francis Yates his wife came into the wood, on whom the King at first looks

look something dubiously, yet resolutely ask her, whether she could be faithful to a distressed Cavalier: To which she replied, Sir, I will die rather than discover you: She brought with her a blanket to keep the King dry, and his first meat he eat there, viz. a mess of milk, eggs, and sugar, in a black earthen cup, which the King guessed to be milk and apples, and said he loved it very well. After he had drank some; and eat some in a Pewter Spoon, he gave the rest to George, and bid him eat it, for it was very good. There was nothing of moment passed this day in Court, but only his Majesty exchanged his Wood-bill for Francis Yates his Broom-hook, being something lighter.

The King was hardly brought to fashion himself to their gait, or to bend his freight body down to his feet; the language in his stay and passing to Worcester, he could tune pretty well; most of the day was spent in conforming him to their words, till about five a clock that evening, the King with his gallant Retinue of Richard, Humphry, George, and Francis Yates, left the wood, and betook himself to Richards little house, where he went under the name of William Jones, a Woodcutter, newly come thither for work. At his coming, the good wife for his entertainment at supper, was preparing a Fricas of Bacon and Eggs, and while that was doing, the King held on his knees their Daughter Nan: He eat very little, ruminating and pausing on his intended passage into Wales.

After supper ended, the Mother of the Pendrills came and kneeled, and took her leave of the King; so did the rest of his poor mean attendants, only Richard went along with the King, to conduct and guide him, it being then dark, and the way troublesome.

Their intended journey was to Mr. Wolfes of Madely, some 5 miles distant from White-Ladies, of whom the King had a good character from his servant Richard. By the way they were put to a fright at a Mill-water, by a Miller that had taken into his protection some of the same undone party, so that Richard was forced to wade through, and the King to follow him by the earling musick of his leather breeches.

It was late at night before they got to Madely, wherefore Richard very confidently knocks at Mr. Wolfes door, which his Daughter opening, he desired to be let in, telling her the King was with him: So they both entered, till Mr. Wolfe came and welcomed the King, who though wearied, and his feet extremely

tremely fore, yet held it not convenient (of which Opinion Mr. Wolfe was also) to lodge in the house. Here he was informed (which was his main business) that there was no passage to be had over Severn into Wales, the river being so guarded and watched, that there was no attempting of it without extreme hazard and peril. After some other discourses of the like tendency, the King was conveyed to an Heyloft, where he and Richard reposed themselves (though the Kings sure feet very much troubled him) that night, and next day, being Friday, and on that night, the same hour they arrived, they set forward to Boscabell, having had provision, and some money from the said Mr. Wolfe, his Daughter also bringing the King into his way some two miles, and then she returned.

At his coming to Boscabell, the King was so wearied, his feet being blistered with travelling in such course and stiff accoutrements as he had on his legs, and lying in them, that he was scarce able to stand or go, which Will. wife perceiving, she stript off his stockings, and cut the blisters, and washed his feet, which gave the King some ease.

The same time Colonel Carelos, one that made good the Kings Rear at Worcester, and gave the King time to escape, having seen the last man killed in that lamentable fight, was also come to Boscabell, a refuge he had used before, where the King met him, the Colonel most humbly and joyfully welcoming him to that most sure retreat.

After a short conference together, it was judged by them both, as the probablest means of security, that the King should betake himself again to the wood: Accordingly, Saturday the sixth of September, in the morning, they went into the wood together, the Colonel leading the way to that so much now celebrated Oak, where before he had been lodged himself: William Pendrill brought a Ladder, by which they got up into the boughs and branches of the tree, which were very thick, and well spread, and full of leaves, so that it was not possible for any to see through them.

When they were both up, William brought them up two Pillows to lye upon, where the Arms and branches were thickest; and the King being over-wearied with his journey and sore travel, waxed very heavy, with a propensity to sleep. The Colonel to ease his Majesty the best he could, desired him to lay his head in his lap, and rest the other parts of his body on the pillow, which the King did; and after he had taken a good sleep (while William and his wife Joan went peaking up and down with anxious thoughts gathering of sticks

Sticks with a Not-hook) awaked very hungry, and wished for some victuals: That desire was soon satisfied, the Colonel pulling out of his pocket a good lunction of bread and cheese, which Joan had given him for proviant that day, and had wrapt it up in a clean linnen cloth, of which the King fed very heartily, and was well pleased with it, and highly commended his good fare: Some other pittance of relief in drink he had also, which was put up to him in a bottle by a long hook-stick.

The King intended not long to stay at Boscabel; therefore Richard was sent to one Mr. Manwaring, an acquaintance of Colonel Callos at Woller Hampton, some three miles from Boscabel, with some instructions, and to enquire if he knew not of any security for one of the Kings ruined party; Mr. Manwaring returned, that himself could not, but would enquire if a friend of his, naming Mr. Whitgreav could: So Richard returned, and brought with him some wine, and other refreshments from the Town.

Neither was Humphrey idle or unemployed, but was sent abroad to lay out for intelligence, which the cashier to come by, he was sent to one Captain Broadways of Sheshal, a Captain of the new raised Militia, under pretence of paying his Mistresses money for a man that was taxed upon her for that service: While he was there, a Parliament Colonel came in to understand of Broadways, what further discovery was made at White-Ladies since the time the King escaped; to which Broadways answered, he could say nothing more to it, but there was one of that place below, that might perhaps give him better satisfaction. Humphrey was called and examined, but he resolutely denied any knowledge whether the King went other-ways then Northward; but that party being taken, and the King not among them, made the Colonel believe he staid behind, and therefore told him there was a proffer of a thousand pound to any that would discover him, and did thereupon earnestly press Humphrey about the business; but all was in vain, there was no prevailing upon his conscience and duty. The news of this afterwards something amused the King, but the Colonel told the King there was no danger in it, for upon his life they should prove constant and faithful to his Majesty.

At night, the King and the Colonel came down from the Tree, by the same Ladder they gat up, and was brought into Boscabel garden, where he sat in the Bower of it, and drank part of the wine which Richard brought from Woller Hampton,

will

till 'twas very late. But the King was hungry again, and his appetite then served him for a joynt of Mutton, though his Dame *Joan* (so the King then called his Host) had provided him a dish of Chickens: To which *William* replyed, that truly he had none, and to go to the Market would be very suspitious, for they used not to buy such cheer, but if his Majesty would have some, he would make bold, and borrow one of Mr. *Stammons*: to whose Shee-pen he and the Colonel presently went and fetched one, and brought it home into the Cellar, where the Colonel stabb'd it with his dagger, and both of them drest it as well as they could, and brought the King up a Hind-quarter of it, wh. ch the King presently sliced part of into Scotch Collops, and the Colonel and he fryed betwixt them; which pleasant passage yielded a merrier dispute afterward in France, when it was questioned which of the two was the Cook or the Scullion.

The next day being Sunday, *John* came to *Boscabell* from my Lord *Wilmore*, having been sent before to *White-Ladies*, but mist of the King, by reason of his being at *Musely* then, to acquaint the King with the conveniency of Mr. *Whitgreaves* house, there being such a secret place in it betwixt two walls, that a safer could not be imagined: Upon this new it was resolved, that the King on Sunday night late should go to *Musely*, to the said Mr. *Whitgreaves*, and the Colonel to shift for himself: All that day being Sunday, the King kept himself in the secret place where he lay that night, having been much discommodated through the shortness of it. As soon as the appointed hour was come, *Humphrey* the Miller was ready with his horse that should carry the King, for none other with safety and convenience could be had. This was a kind of War-horse, that had carried many a load of provision, meal, and such like; but now there was put on him a bridle and a saddle that had outworn its tree and irons.

The horse standing at the door, the King came out, intending to have none along with him but *John*; but the other five brothers insisting on the danger of his going so ill attended, so many stragling souldier lying up and down the Country, he agreed to have them all along with him, and so took his farewell of Colonel *Careless*, who very disconsolately parted from him.

The King being mounted, the six Brethren guarding him behind, and before, and on each side, *Humphrey* leading the horse,

horse, they began their journey: The way was something dirty, and every where the horse blundering, caused the King to suspect falling, and so bid Humphrey have a care; to which he returned, that his horse had carried many a heavy weight before, but never the price of three Kingdoms; and therefore he might be excused by reason of his extraordinary burden.

When they came within a mile of the house, they made for the house, and came the foot-way through the fields thither before the King went into the house; he took his leave of all of them but Iolo, they upon their knees, saying and praying for his safety and preservation. As they were departing, the King called them back, and said, I am so full of care, that I do forget what I do; but here is my hand (giving it them to kiss) if God bless me, I will remember all another day. A promise his Majesty hath most graciously performed.

When he came into the house, with none but Iolo, he was most humbly and cordially welcomed by Mr. Whiggwore, who presently conducted him to my Lord Wilmet, in the secret place, who with infinite gladness, fell down and embraced his knees. The first thing they did, was to shift his Majesty, by taking off that coarse shirt, and putting on a finer, and changing his stockings and shoes: Next they consulted about his Majesties manner of escape out of England; whereupon Col. Lane was proposed as a very fit and necessary instrument in that business, and agreed on, and accordingly transacted, as before designed by my Lord Wilmet, which was, that the never-to-be-forgotten Lady Lane Lane, under some pretence of visiting her Sister, and other affairs in *Bristol*, should get a Pass for her Man and her self, and that the King should be the Man, and ride before her.

This was concluded on and done, Mrs. Lane sending some Spring-water, in which Walnuts had been boiled to discolour his hands and face, and other parts open to view; and on Thursday night, the eleventh of September, Colonel Lane came with her, all things fit for his Majesties journey being provided, to a field adjoining to Mr. Whiggwore's house, where the King was mounted before her, and from thence they immediately set forward, having directions given to know the Country, and recommendations also to the Allies, friends and acquaintance of her Family, if any sinister encounter should put them to trial.

At one Town in their journey they met with a Troop of horse, but the Captain perceiving they rid double, command-

Annus Domini, 1652.

AFter this defeat, *Scotland* is with little difficulty (General Monk seizing most of the Scotch Presbyterian Nobility at *Elas*, where they were in Council) reduced to the obedience of the Parliament; Garrisons were placed every where, and four Citadels most impregably fortified at *Leith*; *S. Johns*, *Ayr*, and *Inverness*; so that the total Conquest of that Nation was by the English then accomplished, and so far forth secured for ever.

This Triumph swelled the new State to other great enterprises; the Dutch had stood upon some punctilio of honour with them, as being the junior state; and for their relation to the Prince of *Aurange*, their General, were suspected (though many variations in that compass) of adherence to the King his Brother-in-law, the said Prince being lately dead. For these reasons, the Parliament published an Act (by them made) for the encouragement of Navigation, the most advantageous and pleasing to the English Mariners, and as hurtful and displeasing to the Hollander, forbidding any goods to be exported from any place, but what were of the growth and manufacture thereof in any other vessels but their own, and English, which totally excluded the Hollander, saving some petty Merchandises as Linen, Maderas, &c.

The States of *Holland* hereupon arm, and set forth a Fleet of ships under Admiral *Kan-Tramp*, who meeting with our Fleet at the *Dowes*, in the beginning of *May*, under *Bown*, who was soon relieved by General *Blake*, the Flag being refused by the Dutch; the fight began, and continued about four hours till night, the success lighting on the English.

This attempt made by the Dutch, highly exasperated the then State, who were used to the excesses and uncourtousness of *Fortune*, so that the Ambassadors here could not allay their fury, but departed home.

Sir *George Ayscough*, one of the Parliaments Captains over a Squadron of ships, being about *Plymouth*, met with a Sail of six Dutch Men of War, and by night, after some conflict, parted equally from them.

General *Blake* roving about the *Dowes*, met with the French Fleet, then bound for the relief of *Dunkirk*, besieged by the Spaniards, which he took altogether, and thereupon that Town

was rendred to the Arch-Duke Leopold.

Sept. 28. On the 28 of September, the English met the Dutch Fleet at a place called the *Kentish-Knock*, where some of the greatest English Ships Attack on the Sands, but getting off again, they so hotly plyed the Dutch, that they were forced to fly, saving themselves from a greater loss, then the disabling of some six Ships; whereof the Rear-Admiral was one. This was recompensed by the Dutch, who took a Man of War in the *Straits*, by *Porro Longone*.

Decemb 20. On the twentieth of December, *Hon-Trust* with a new rigged Fleet came again to the Downs with 100 Men of War, and Fireships; where *Blake* unhappily with a small number met them, and was forced to sail for it; being much endangered himself. Here were lost the *Garland* and *Bonadventure*, and two other Merchants Ships, besides the *Vanguard* and *Victory*, very much shattered.

Feb. 18. The Dutch crowed upon this Victory, and with a numerous Fleet of Merchant-men sailed to *Rochel*; giving out, that they would sweep the Seas of the English; but at their return the English met them at *Portland*, and gave them such a re-encounter, that after three daies fight (very terrible) the Dutch fled, nine Men of War being taken, and fifty Merchant-men, much slaughter on both sides, but the most on the conquered: *Hon-Trust* to *Calice*, and thence to the *Weilings*; the English to *Dorset*, and so to Ports.

20 This a second time was repaid us, by an overthrow given us in the *Straits*; where five of our Ships being not longer to be protected by the Duke of *Florence*; coming out of *Legorn*, were over-powred by a Dutch Fleet of 24 Sail, and the *Leopold*, and another *Bonadventure* taken; with other damages to the *Levant Trade*.

But such was their great preparations at home, that the Parliament minded nothing else; waving all publick businesses from the King of *France*; concerning the Ships taken at *Dorset Kirk*, and another message from *Bourdeaux*; and for a while deterring the *Portugal* Embassador; who came to offer restitution. And yet in the height of this grand design, an unexpected, or at least an unwelcome blow, quite bled them and their designs; leaving them, as became, th: laughter and scorn of the Nation; while their General having turned them out, and dissolved them; made himself, after a short intervall of time, the Supreme Magistrate.

Anno Domini, 1653.

FOr on the twentieth of April, 1653. *Cromwell* suddenly and forcibly turns out the Parliament, who had for four years, and as much as from January to April this year, since they murdered the King, tyrannized over the three Nations.

After this violation of that violencing Parliament, *Cromwell* and his Officers call a new Representative, and erect a new Council of State, wherein for one man of (but only such as were revolters from) the Commonwealth were admitted. By the FACE of this new erected Council, a Convention is assembled of 120. who did nothing but folly and mischief against Church and people, particularly by their lawless act of Marriages, and vote against Tyrthes, and then the cunningest part of them reassigned their Trust and Power to the same hand that gave it, having made an Act also for a Tax, according to the old mode of 120000 pound *per mensem*. July 4.

By this shift of power, *Cromwell* was, as they and he said, invested with the Supreme Authority, it being devolved unto him by the late resignation; and therefore a new device of Government was now projected, which was contained in an Instrument consisting of 42 Articles; whereby he is made Lord Protector of *England, Scotland, and Ireland*, and solemnly installed before the Lord Mayor of *London*, on the sixteenth of the same month. This was pretended to be drawn out of *Magna Charta*; but what need we say of it? Decemb 12.

Some struglings there were about the beginning of the new year in *Scotland* and *Ireland*; in the first for life, the other of death, the Scotch hoping to recover themselves, and the Irish at the last gasp, all places and persons being neer reduced to the Usurper.

During this intermission of Government in *England*, yet there was no vacancy of War betwixt us and the *Hollanders*, who sensible of their own weakness, and the new Protectors troubles, in his ambitious aspiring designs, sent over Embassadors to treat. While they were here, the Fleets of both States being prepared, and out at Sea, happened two dismal encounters; the first on the 23 of July, (the Dutch having before conveyed one Fleet out towards the East and West, *France, Spain, and the Levant*, about by *Scotland*; and conveyed two Fleets home, one from the *Baltick* and Northern Sea from *Prussia*, and an-

* D 2

other

other that came about from *France, Levant, &c.*) which continued for three daies fighting and flying; in the first whereof General *Dean* was slain with a Canon bullet hard by General *Monck* (so Providence distinguished betwixt a King-Murderer and a King-Restorer) and the two next, in seizing and entering several ships in the pursuit, until such time as they got into the *Weylings*, having lost seventeen Men of War, whereof eleven taken and six sunk, and many prisoners taken; and which was worst, the Coast of *Holland* was so blockt up, that no ships could safely arrive in their harbours, nor no joyning of one part of the Fleet (then a rigging new, to remedy this overthrow) with another.

All preparations were therefore made by the *Hollander*, to recover not only their credit, but their livelihood and subsistence, which was to drive the English from the coast; and General *Van-Trump* having fitted himself with the choice of his Country, both for men and ships, resolved for to effect it; whereupon on the second of *July* he sailed from the *Weylings*, and soon after joyned with a Fleet from the *Texel*, at the sight of which Fleets the English weighed, and on the 23 in the afternoon, part of the English under General *Monck*, then Admiral, charged through them; the next day the whole Fleet came up, but being b'ultrous weather could not engage, but on Saturday both Fleets fell to it, and made an end, the Dutch being worsted, and miserably shattered, thirty six ships taken, burnt, and sunk, the rest escaping into the *Texel*, from whence were lately some of them equipped.

This was the parting blow of that War, the Dutch Ambassadors concluding a peace presently, which was transacted by *Oliver*, and concluded by him, for the facilitating his vaster designs at home, this adding reputation to his future undertakings; and so the quarrel for the Dominion of the Seas ended.

This War so ended, with such honourable success and advantage, *Cromwell* having, as before is said, the power resigned into his hands, took upon him to act as chief Magistrate, urg'd thereto by the Army and the well-affected people, and installed himself, as before, at *Westm.* after the sixteenth day of *December*, Lord Protector of the three Nations.

Being also now proclaimed by his Council, with the stile aforesaid, endeavours were used every where to countenance it with Addresses, but the main one, was the invitation of the City for him to dine at *Grocers Hall*, which they sumptuously perform-

performed, and he ambitiously enough received, Knighting the Mayor for the Cities kindnes.

But kindnes would yield no money, therefore cruelty must; a plot against the Protector's life by one Colonel John Gerrard, Mr. Fox Mr. Fowel, and others, who not being chargeable by the Laws for any such attempts, were brought before a High Court of Justice, and Colonel Gerrard and Mr. Fowel condemned, and severally executed; with Gerrard was executed Don Pontaleon, the Portugal Ambassadors Brother, who had made a Riot in the New-Exchange, and slain a Gentleman, to whose rescue this Noble Gerrard very bravely ventured, and yet their fate was one.

General Middleton lands in Scotland, with some supplies from the King; whereupon Glencarn and Seaforth joyn with him, and put a new face upon the Kings business there; but in conclusion all came to nothing, the Earl of Middleton being defeated at Longberry, who had marched through all the Highlands after him, and there overtook and worsted him, Middleton himself escaping, and the Earl of Glencarn, and the Lords of the Royal Party, coming in upon conditions, till all was quieted in that Kingdome.

Anno Domini, 1654.

King Charles the Second about this time departed the Kingdome of France, upon intimation of a Treaty then on foot betwixt that Crown and the Protector, whom soon followed his Brother the Duke of York; and the Duke of Gloucester, being tempted to turn Papist, was fought out of the Jesuites Colledge by the Marquesse of Ormond, according to the command of the King his Brother.

Now according to the Instrument of Government, Cromwell called his first Triennial Parliament, which had sit but just five lunny moneths, spent in debaring the aforesaid Instrument, and Cromwells Authority, when Cromwell came, sent to the House to the Painted Chamber, and dissolved it with a very tedious and deceitful speech.

Now another plot, after this dissolution of the Parliament, which ended with much publick discontent, and therefore was thought a very fit juncture for such a business, was found out, and discovered from abroad by one Manning, one of the Secretaries to the King then at Colen. The first eruption of this ge-

* D 3

neral

neral design was at Salisbury, on the sixteenth of March, of some three hundred men, under the command of Sir Joseph Wagstaff, in chief, and Colonel Penruddock, and Groves, consisting altogether of men of quality and condition: These proceeded Westward, where at Blandford they proclaimed the King, but Oliver knowing the plot before hand, had sent some horse that way, who forthwith pursued them, they bending towards Devonshire, where at Southmolton they were surprized in their quarters, Wagstaff escaped, but Penruddock and Groves, though after quarter promised by Colonel Vinton Crook, who took them, with some twenty more, were beheaded and executed at several places.

Another party at the same time surprized the Town of Shrewsbury, and endeavoured to take the Castle, but were discovered, and so failed of their enterprise: The like rising also in Montgomeryshire, in Sherwood Forrest in Nottinghamshire, and in Yorkshire and Northumberland, so that though it was laid generally through the Nation, yet by the treachery of that Manning, the design was frustrated, which soon brought after it a trick called *Dei Gratia* of the Cavaliers Estates for their old and this new (so termed) Delinquency.

Decemb

The Protector had seated himself, as he thought, pretty fast in his new Usurpation, he had concluded a League with the Dutch, and Whitlock had made another for him with the Swede, and now the French had also entered into the like Confederation, preventing the Spanish, the first design whereof proved to be an attempt upon the King of Spain's West-Indies, advised by Cardinal Mazarine, and vigorously put in execution by the Protector; for on the nineteenth of December, a well-appointed Fleet set sail from Portsmouth to the Barbadoes, where, and not before, the General had order to open their Commissions, (*Venables* for the Land, and *Pen* for the Sea forces) no body certainly knowing their design, an occasion of much mischief afterwards to the expedition, neither Commanders nor Souldiers being sufficiently provided for so long a service with necessaries.

On the 29th of January, the whole Fleet, except the *Charity*, where the horses and other provisions were put aboard, arrived at Anchor in Carlisle Bay at the Barbadoes, and landed their men, where having made up the three thousand they brought with them from England, to the number of eight thousand, with Planters from the adjacent Isles, the 31 of March they

they set sail from the Barbadoes, and five days after, at S. Christophers, took in thirteen hundred men more (Volunteers) and from thence on the thirteenth of April arrived at S. Domingo. Here a Council of War was called, and it was determined, that Gen^l Venable, should land with seven thousand men, and three daies provision, ten or twelve leagues Westward to the Town, the Army being very joyful, and expecting nothing less, then heaps of gold: accordingly they landed, but then a Proclamation was made, that no man should touch or plunder to his own use any plate, money, &c. which so dejected their hearts, that what with that, and the incommodiousness, and that they suffered in that hor passage, being forced to drink their own Urine, they were so disheartned and dismayed, that at the very first encounter of the Enemy their courage failed them, and an inconsiderable Enemy made great execution on them.

Annus Domini, 1695. About this time a rebellion broke out in the Province of Friesland (many say, not in Religion, but in Religion)

This first successfull combat struck a panick fear through the whole Army, so that they began to grow afraid of the rustling of the leaf of those thick woods they wandered in; but at last up they came to a Fort near S. Domingo, where having made ready their Mortar Gun to play upon it, orders were given for the dismounting and hiding of them, and the next day with all fast the Army re embarked again, having neither provision, nor any thing else fit for their long return to Windward for Barbadoes; and therefore it was resolved, that they should steer directly before the wind to Jamaica, where they arrived on the eighteenth of May, and meeting no opposition landed, and possessed themselves of the chiefest Town, whereupon ensued a Treaty betwixt the Spanish Governour and the General, which spun out time, till the Inhabitants had conveyed away their best goods and carrel; and soon after this worthy adventure, the two Generals returned into England, and for shew sake were clapt up in the Tower by the Protector, and presently again released. But great was the mortality of this expedition, scarce one in four surviving, and the same misery befell them that were afterwards sent thither, being two thousand four old Soldiers, under the several commands of Colonel Humphreys, and Lieutenant Colonel Brays, who was sent last to command in chief in that new-gained Island.

But what honour was lost here, was something compensated

*D 4

by

by the valour of General *Blake*, who at the same time that this Fleet went for the *West-Indies*, was sent with another into the *Straits* to repress the violence of the Pyrates of *Algiers*, who had so infested those Seas, that commerce was not free for any Nation: Therefore having anchored before *Algiers*, he demanded restitution, and had a civil answer from thence to his satisfaction; thence he arrived at *Tunis*, demanding as before; to which the Dye or Vice-King returned answer, that there were the Castles and Ships of the Grand Seignior, that he might do his worst, they were not to be scared with his Fleet: whereupon a Council of War being called, it was resolved, to attack the Castles and Port of *Ferino*, wherein lay nine Frigates of War, and to burn them, which accordingly, and in despite of all their Ordnance and Castles they effected, with a very small loss: The news hereof was carried to the Grand Seignior, to the glory of the English Nation.

About this time a massacre was committed in *Piedmont* on the Protestant; there (many say not for Religion, but Rebellion) and vast sums of money were raised by a Declaration of the Protector, resenting their miserable estate, most part of which came into his own purse at the Conclusion; yet while he was taking money in one hand for the Christians account, he had another open for the Jewish, who about this time had offered large sums for their readmission into this Kingdome; this could not be done without an odium, and yet the Protector kept what he had in hand as earnest from them.

The next design was a Turkish one, having erected the office and power of Major Generals, equal to Balthaws, for the several Counties, but they being upstarts, and something eclipsing his own entire greatness, he soon after laid them aside, (but never totally abrogated them) having made use of them to levy his new extortion of Decimation.

A War now was declared betwixt the Spaniard and the Protector, who sent the two Generals, *Blake*, (and *Montague* new made one) to block up the Port at *Cadix*, and to way-lay the *Spain-Fleet* in its return from the *Indies* (nothing was omitted to get money, which the people of *England* would not part with to him) while the French peace was then proclaimed, which had been agreed on, as before. Before *Cadix*, the English lay, hoping to draw the Spaniards out, but he would not stir, imagining the English must remove for fresh water homeward, but that was found neerer there, at *Wyers Bay* in *Portu-*

gal, whether the Generals being gone for the aforesaid purpose, leaving Rear-Admiral *Stayer* to have an eye upon the Coast, and port of *Cádiz*, he cruising up and down, espied a Fleet making thitherwards, whereupon being to Leeward, he made all the possible speed he could to get up to them, they supposing his Squadron to be but Fishermen, and having received false intelligence the day before, that the English were departed; and presently engaged: The Spaniards were eight tall Galeons, he but three that fought; viz. the *Speaker*, the *Bridget*, *water*, and the *Plymouth*; the fight was soon over; of the Spanish two were taken, two burnt, one sunk, two ran ashore, and one escaped: In one of those that was taken great riches were found, both in Plate and in Cochenael, but in the other little save hides: For this Victory a Thanksgiving day was ordered, and much rejoicing at *Whitball*.

Anno Domini, 1656.

Nevertheless this money would not serve turn, and therefore the Protector resolved to put it to tryal what he could do by a Parliament, hoping this success, and his reputation abroad, might have begot a dread and reverence upon the people, so that he summons a Parliament by his own Writ, to be held at *Westminster* the 17th of September; where finding the Election not answering his intendments, many of the late Assembly being returned again for this, he imposeth a recognition of his Authority to be taken by every Member, before he should sit in the House; and thereupon excludes far the major part. Others also, offended at this manner of proceeding, voluntarily absented themselves, and retired into their respective Counties; so that having packt this Convention according to his mind, the remnant chose Sir *Thomas Widdrington* Speaker, and fell to work, enacting several things for the Protector first, for security of his person and dignity, which had lately been attempted by one *Syndercomb* (and for which he was convicted and condemned at the Kings Bench Bar, then called the Upper bench, and was supposed to prevent his execution, to have poisoned himself the night before in the Tower, from whence he was drawn naked at a horse tail, and burned under the Scaffold at Tower-hill, and a stake drove through him) and the next, the life of the Cause, for raising of money to maintain the War against Spain, and for continuing Tonnage and Poundage; another was, an

June.

An Act for preventing buildings in and about London; a whole years Revenue to be paid for all such houses as had been built upon new foundations since the year 1620. and an Act confirming and continuing the Excise: But the chiefest of all was, a device called; *The humble Petition and Advice*; wherein Cromwell was treated to be King, but his ambition durst not venture upon it, as things yet stood, so he was contented to be installed again Lord Protector, by the Authority of Parliament, which was wanting before, and that solemnly and very stately was soon after celebrated, and the Parliament adjourned.

Anno Domini, 1657.

Leave we the Protector awhile, and return to General Blake on the Coast of Spain, where finding nothing to do, being informed that the Plate-Fleet was arrived in the Canary Islands, and unladen, he resolved to sail thither, and fire the Galeons in the Harbour of *Sancta Cruz*, which with much bravery, though with as much danger and hazard, on the 20th of April, was attempted first by Sir Richard Stuyvesant, and seconded by the whole Fleet, so that in four hours space they fired sixteen ships, and slew many hundred Spaniards on board and on shore, losing only, some 50 slain, and 120 wounded. For this exploit the General had a Diamond, high worth five hundred pound sent him, and Captain Sayer was knighted by Oliver, but since the King, out of respect to his merit, hath confirmed him a Knight.

On the 19th of April a conspiracy was found out of the Fifth Monarchists; at a house in *Shoreditch*, several Arms and Colours were taken; as likewise Major General Harrison, Colonel Rich, Vice-Admiral Lawson, Penner, and others of that party were secured; it came to nothing then, but burst out dangerously since.

This Summer the Protector, according to compact and agreement with the French, had sent over some forces to join with the French King against the Spaniard in *Flanders*. These, under the Command of Commissary General Reynolds, landed in *Picardy*, and about the end of October, the French and he came and set down before *Marake*, a Fort near *Dunkirk*, and of concernment to the taking of *Dunkirk* it self. This place, after a short siege, was rendered, and by the French put into the English hands, and so the French betook themselves to their winters.

winter-quarters, while the Spaniards, under the leading of the Duke of York, attempted by storm in the night time to regain it from the English, but were valiantly repulsed.

General *Blake* returning home from his Triumphs over the Spaniards, died on Shipboard, in sight of English Land; and General *Reynolds* returning out of Flanders to England, was cast away in the *Goodwin Sands*, and with him Colonel *Whit*, and others.

By one of the clauses of the humble Petition and Advice, it was declared, that the Parliament should consist of two Houses; therefore *Cromwell*, during the adjournment, fill'd up the number of that Other House, that was its name, consisting of sixty two persons, most of them Officers of the Army, and his neer Relations, most of them of mean extraction. These nevertheless, at the expiring of the prorogation appeared, and took their places in the House of Lords, according as the antient custome was; whether the Protector came and sent for the House of Commons, where he made a canting speech to them, but the Commons returning to their House, having admitted all their Members, would neither own the new Lords, nor him that made them so, but fell into high disputes about the Government; so that *Cromwell*, seeing how the game was likely to go, came, and in a great fury within ten daies after their setting, dissolved them.

Anna Domini, 1658.

After the dissolution of this Parliament, as of course, and according to custome another plot was discovered, and this was clearly of *Cromwell's* own making; the City was to be fired, and a general insurrection and massacre of the well-affect-ed: In this snare were taken Sir *Henry Slingsby*, Doctor *Hewit*, vide and Master, now Sir *Thomas Woulcock*, John, now Lord Viscount *Spetch*, *Mordant*, and others of meaner rank, as Colonel *Affron*, *Thomas Bestley*, *Edmond Stacy*, and others; Sir *Henry Slingsby* and Doctor *Hewit*, were beheaded at Tower-hill, and the three last hang'd and quartered in the streets of London. So Sir *John Dunkirk*, after a gallant defence, and a field barrel, in attempting the relief, where the English had the honour, and the French and English the victory of the day, was on the 24th of June delivered to the United Forces, and by the French King put into the English hands; *Lockhart*, formerly Ambassador in

France,

France, and then General of the English, being made Governor thereof.

Now it pleased God suddenly after this tyranny and cruelty, committed on those innocent persons above-named, to call this Protector to an account, who lingring some time with an ague and a pain in his intestines, on the third day of September, his great fortunate day, breathed out his last, his death being ushered by a most terrible wind, and the coming of a Whale up the River of Thames, of twenty yards long. Thus ended that wretched Politique.

After *Oliver* Protector was dead, his Son *Richard*, according to an Article in the Instrument of Government, by which he was to declare his Successor, was by his Fathers Council proclaimed Lord Protector of these three Nations, with the usual solemnities, and accordingly owned by several addressees from most parts of the Kingdome, but drawn and subscribed by some particular persons of the times, who obtunded them upon the rest. He was courted also by the French, Swedish, Dutch Ambassadors, who all condoled him for his Fathers death.

After a little respite of time, *Richard* was advised to call a Parliament, the Courtiers thinking, that what with the Army and the Lawyers, they should make their party good for the Protector in the House of Commons, being sure of their other House of Peers, and in the mean time took care for his Fathers Funerals; which were solemnized in most ample manner, above the expences usual to any of our Kings deceased, November 21, 1658.

The Parliament being convened on the 27th of January, the Protector and his new Lords gave them a meeting in the Lords House, where he made a speech to them, which was seconded by the Keeper *Piennes*, and so departed to *Whitehall*, the Lords keeping their seats, and the major part of the House of Commons, not vouchsafing audience, betook themselves to their own house, and elected *Challoner Chute* for their Speaker.

The Parliament being in some measure, fuller then it used, by reason of Knights and Burgesses from Scotland and Ireland, began with the old Trade of questioning the power. In conclusion, the debate came to this result, that they would recognize the Lord Protector, but so that nothing should be binding, till all other Acts to be prepared by the Parliament should likewise pass and be confirmed: For the other House also, that no stop might be put to the great design of settling the Kingdome,

dome, which was then aimed at, and that question of owning them being but a baulk to their proceeding, they resolved to transact with them for this Parliament as a House of Peers, not excluding the right of other the Peers of England.

The Protector, at the instance of the King of Sweden, had rigg'd forth a Fleet for the Sound, which being ready to set sail, the Parliament ordered that for this time the Protector should have the mannagement of the Militia in this expedition, reserving to themselves the Supreme right thereto; that Fleet, after six moneths time, returned back again, *re infecta*.

Now the debates flew high in the House of Commons, tending to the lessening the power of the Sword, which was grown so exorbitant; therefore the Army being sensible whereto such consultations would finally tend, resolved to break up the Parliament; and accordingly, having secured the Protector, made him sign a Commission to *Piennes* to dissolve it, which accordingly was done, though the House of Commons, to prevent it, adjourned themselves for three daies; but then our came a Proclamation, forced likewise from the Protector, whereby he declared that Parliament to be absolutely dissolved.

Now the Army; and some of the tail of the Parliament which were turned out by *Oliver* in 1653. joyn their heads together, and so make way for their free Commonwealth again. *Richard* Protector is laid aside, the Officers of the Army playing some eight daies with the Government, and then resigning it to those men, who very readily imbraced the motion, and met May 7. in the House the Old Speaker, and some forty more making up a *Quorum*, and forthwith published a Declaration, how that by the wonderful Providence and goodness of God they were restored, which to most seemed the saddest judgement could befall the Nation.

Presently they fall to their old trade of squeezing money, and providing sure for themselves against any more attempts of the Army, leisurely purging out those that had been active with *Oliver* against them, but by all means refuse to admit those Members that by the like force were formerly secluded in 1648. They depose the Protector, and make him sign a Resignation, yet promising him the yearly allowance of 10000 l. per annum, and the payment of his debts, so that they thought themselves now cock-lure, levying money by taxes before hand, to gratifie the Army, for the peoples love they never expected, and then settle the Militia in confiding hands.

Anna

Sir Geo-
Booth
defeated
Aug. 30.

Ana Dominig 1659.

Lambert hereupon, for we must suppose he is the Agent for his own ambition, though also agreed upon by Fleetwood, and the rest of the Officers, erect a Committee of Safety of some thirty of the most eminent amongst them, into whose hands they devolve the Supreme Authority.

But the Members of the Rump resolve not to be baffled so, Sir Arthur Hazelrig in December possess himself of Portsmouth, and General Monk in Scotland declares his unsatisfiedness in these proceedings of the Army at London, so that while Lambert was engaged in the North, and attending the issue of a Treaty with General Monk there, the Members return from Portsmouth to London, through the division they had wrought in the Army, the way they chalked out to their own ruine.

The Lord Fairfax was also risen with a sufficient force, restraining Lambert's men from free quarter; so that lacking money, and news arrived of the Parliaments sitting at Westminster, he comes back to London; whither immediately followed him General Monk, having been courted all along his march by the

Gentlemen of all their Counties of England for a free Parliam^{ent}.

As his coming to the Parliament, he declared the sense of the Countreyes through which he passed, but nothing less was minded by them then a new or free Parliament; but this, and other his actions, rendered him very suspicious to them, nor was any man assured of his intentions. To try him therefore, the Rump having been denied moneys by the City, and therefore offended with them, to ruine both, by their expresse Command, the General was sent with his Army into the City, pulled down their Gates and Portcullises, seized several Citizens at the Guildhall, and sent them to the Tower; this seemed to portend some dreadful rebellion; But in the interim, the Rump voted, that the Government of the Army should rest in five persons, making the General one of those; which procedure of theirs, presently drew the Curtain to the Scene and design ensuing.

For now the General having rendezv'ed his Army in Finsbury fields, acquainted his Officers with the necessity of introducing the secluded Members ever since 1648. into the Parliament, in order to the well-settlement of the Nations, to which they assented, and forthwith the whole Army marched into London, where upon the joyful news of this miraculous turn, (expecting nothing but massacres and plunderings) they were most welcome entertained; nothing being thought too good for these Guests, whom they little before more then suspected for their Enemies.

This was Saturday the 11. of February in the afternoon, so that at night the Town was all of a blaze, every door having a bonfire, where all the contumely and disgrace that could be done a perdition and hated sort of men, by burning, roasting, and frying of all manner of Rumps of Creatures, was most spiritully performed, their Speaker getting home with much danger to his house in Chancery Lane.

A fortnight since the General let them alone, minding them only of their dissolution; which time they spent in making qualifications for the Members to serve in the ensuing Parliament, which were so many, and so strict and unreasonable, that the General delayed no longer, but on Munday, having conveyed the aforesaid secluded Members at Whitehall, went with them

to the Parliament House, and there put them in, to the confu-
sion and astonishment of the Rumpers, many of whom fore-
bore to sit therealter in company with them; as knowing what
would ensue, ^{and} ^{the} ^{said} ^{Members} ^{being} ^{thus} ^{seated}, addrest themselves im-
mediately to the settlement, &c. making the General Captain
General of all the Forces in the three Kingdomes, and nulling
some former destructive Votes, and establishing a Militia of
well-affecting and loyal persons in the severall Countie of Eng-
land; and then according to the contract and compromise with
the General, on the 11th day of March, dissolved that long and
fatal Parliament, having ordered Writs to issue out for a new
one to sit down at Westminster the 25th of April next the year
1661.

In this interval, the Government was lodged in a Council
of State, who persisted in the same wayes for a settlement,
leaving the Top-stone to be laid by the Free Parliament, a term
unusual to our Ancestors; but to this Generation a delightful
novelty, after so many forces and violences upon so many in
so few years. Colonel Lambert, at the instance of the General,
had by the Rump been sent to the Tower, from whence now
he broke and escaped, and came to Edge-hill, where was in-
tended a great Rendezvous of the Phanatick part of the Ar-
my then male-contented with the proceedings; but his design
failed of the expected assistance, Colonel Ingoldsby being sent
in pursuit of him, and dispersing his small party at the same
place, from whence he was brought to London; and committed a
safer prisoner to the Tower aforesaid.

On the 25th of April the Parliament convened in both Hou-
ses, to whom a week after their sitting came a Letter from the
Kings Majesty, with another to the General, and one to the
City of London, brought by John Lord Viscount Mordaunt, and
Sir John Grenville, now Earl of Bath, which were all with due
humility and gladness received; and a Vote passed in Parlia-
ment, that their most humble thanks should be presented, by
Commissioners appointed to attend his Majesty then at the
Hague for his gracious Letters, and he should be desired to re-
turn with all convenient speed to the exercise of his Kingly
Government; and Sir Thomas Clarges was first dispatched by the
General on the same Errand, where at Court he was very much
welcomed. arrived ^{on} ^{Tuesday} ^{the} ^{eighth} ^{of} ^{May}, the King was proclaimed with
all

all the magnificences usual, but with the unusual and extraordinary joy of the people, who made great bonfires that night, and seemed as it were to be in a kind of ecstasy. On the 11th the King landed from *Holland*, being attended by a gallant Fleet, commanded by the Earl of *Sandwich* at *Dover*, where the General met him (the Sea, and Heaven, and Earth, rung with the peals of Ordinance) and so to *Canterbury*, to *Rechefer*, and on the 19. day, being *Tuesday*, his most auspicious Birthday, triumphantly and peaceably entered his Royal City of *London*, where the acclamations and shoutings were so loud and hearty, that it is impossible to echo or express them, to the great pleasure, and yet disturbance of the King, who about six in the evening came to his Palace at *Whitehall*, where in the Banqueting House both Houses attended him. All the way the way through the City, the General rode bareheaded next before his Majesty, his two Brothers, *Terk* and *Glover* riding of each side covered. After a short congratulation, the King being weary, went to his Bed-chamber, where he supped; and so to his rest, having come 17 miles that day, besides his going through *London*; and within two days after, his Royal Brethren having taken their places in the House of Lords, came to the Parliament; where he made a Speech, earnestly pressing the Act of Free pardon and indemnity, which he had promised in his Declaration from *Breda*.

The next thing he did, was the emitting a Proclamation, requiring all those who had a hand in the execrable murder of his Father, to render themselves within such a time, which some obeyed, the rest fled; those that came in, were (by the Act of Pardon, which came out soon after with some other) respited, till another Parliament should determine of them either to life or death. This was in favour for their rendering themselves.

On the day of August, dyed the most noble and accomplished Prince *Henry Duke of Gloucester* of the Small Pox, at *Whitehall*, to the very great sorrow of the whole Kingdom, being a Prince of singular virtues and endowments.

In October, 1661. they, with the rest that were apprehended for the said crime, were severally arraigned at the Sessions House in the *Old-Bailey*, before *Sir Orlando Bridgman*, where after Tryal, they were all found guilty, and convicted of High-Treason, for compassing, contriving and bringing about the death of the King; for which 4 of them had sentence to

be drawn, hanged, and quartered; sixteen of them, who rendered themselves according to the aforesaid Proclamation, were respited till the Parliament should by an Act determine of them; but the other ten; viz. Major General Harrison, John Carew, John Cook, the Solicitor to the pretended Court of Justice, Hugh Peters, Thomas Scot, Gregory Clement, John Jones, Adrian Scroop, Francis Hacker, and Daniel Axzel, were executed according to the sentence, eight of them at Charing Cross, and the two last at Tyburn; their Heads set upon Westminster-Hall and London-Bridge, and their quarters upon the Gates of London.

In December the King dissolved the Parliament, which he honored with the Epithete of, *The Healing Parliament*; and on the 24 of December dyed also that most illustrious Princess of *Aurange*, His Majesties Sister, of the same disease which snatched away her Brother the Duke of Gloucester, to the extreme grief of the King, the Queen Mother, and the whole Court.

The Queen Mother had come over some while before, with her Daughter the Lady Henrietta, and now prepared for her departure, fearing the disease might run in the blood, the young Princess being not very well, and accordingly the King in company with them, to bring them to the waters side, came to Portsmouth in the Christmas time, and thence the Ladies took shipping for France.

While the King was but this short while absent, hapned that desperate Rebellion and Insurrection in the City of London, by the Fifth Monarchists, at two sundry times, on the ninth of January at night, being Sunday; where they alarmed the City, marched through the gates, threatening to take down their Masters, those Regicides quarters, killing some four men, and so sculked till Wednesday morning next; at which time they appeared again, and resolutely fought with the Trained Bands, and a Squadron of the Life-guard of Horse, in Woodstreet, maintaining their ground till they were surrounded, and then they began to retreat, but still in order: There were killed of them some eighteen, and they killed as many. Penner a Wine Cooper, who was their Leader, was taken, and twenty more, twelve of which were executed with him at several places in London, being convicted of High-Treason for levying war against the King.

On January 30. 1660. the bodies of Oliver Cromwell, John Bradshaw, and Henry Ireton, were removed from their Interments,

in *Westminster Abbey*, and hanged at *Tyburn*, and there buried; their heads set upon *Westminster-Hall*.

In *Michaelmas Term* this year, there was a call of fourteen Sergeants at Law, and the Courts at *Westminster* were filled with Judges; the names of which most Grave and Honorable Persons are as followeth, Sir *Robert Fossler*, Lord chief Justice of England, Sir *Thomas Maitre*, Sir *Thomas Twisslen*, Sir *Wudham Windham* of the Kings Bench, Sir *Orlando Bridgeman* Lord chief Justice, Sir *Robert Hyde*, Sir *Samuel Brown*, Sir *Thomas Tyrrel*, in the Common Pleas, Sir *Matthew Hale*, Sir *Edward Atkins*, Sir *Christopher Turner*, Barons of the Exchequer.

Anno Dom. 1661.

HIS Majestie at His dissolution of the Parliament, having promised to call another with all convenient expedition, issued out Writs for the election thereof, and appointed the eighth of *May* for their sitting down at *Westminster*, where they accordingly convened, and ratified several Acts made by the preceding Parliament, which being not summoned by the Kings Writ, was not by Law held sufficient; the Act of Oblivion was first confirmed, being very much urged and pressed by the King, as the foundation of a sure and lasting Settlement.

At the opening of the Parliament, the King acquainted them with His resolution: of marrying *Donna Catharina*, the *Infanta* of *Portugal*, which they very joyfully received, by a Vote passed to that purpose in both Houses: There likewise passed an Act in repeal of that 1 *Carol. 17.* against the Civil Power of Bishops, thereby debarring them from their Privileges as Peers, which by this Repeal are to be restored fully unto them; with many other Act of Publique concernment, and then adjourned till the *November 20.* instant.

The Right Honorable the *Earl of Sandwich*, having sailed with a Fleet of men of War to the Coasts of *Barbary*, to confirm the League betwixen those Pyrates and this Nation, came to an Anchor at *Alger*, where he entred into a Treaty with the Governor of that Port, which not succeeding, the Fleet weighed and stood into the Harbour; where after the had fired some ships, and done some execurion on shore, he came out again, having received some little loss both of men and rigging.

From

But don't let her fail towards the Coast of Spain, leaving Vice Admiral Lawton to guard the Grid Point.

By a Commission from the King, also, Sir John Hesketh, the Earl of Mansfield, was made General for the expedition to Tangier, a strong place and Fortified of the Portuguese, on the Straights of Gibraltar, and Forces are now ready to embark, in company with that Fleet which is going to bring home Her Majesty the Queen from Lisbon. A very good count of the Armada.

About this time hapned a spy, or conflict on Tower-hill, at the Reception of the Swedish Ambassador, betwixt the French and Spanish Ambassadors Coaches for Precedency, where seven or eight were killed, and the French worsted : This so highly incensed the French King, that he sent to *Madrid* to demand Satisfaction, but received none ; so that upon this and some other janglings, there is now a kind of a petty Hostility between them. During this clah, the Prince of Spain dyed, and to the King of France was born a Dauphin, Christned by the name of *Lower-Ten-Saints* ; because he was born on *All-Saints* Day.

Col. Lambert, Sir Henry Place, Sir Robert Wode, and others, were sent away from the Tower, to several remote places, for their own preservation, as well as security of the peace: and divers others secured upon account of a Plot, a Narrative whereof cannot be given yet, nor in this piece, which hath attained its conclusion.

The Earl of Sandwich having died with a fleet of men of War to the relief of Barbary, to enable him to return home, he was ordered to sail as an Admiral; upon which he entered into a Treaty with the Government of that Port, which was according to the stipulations made into the Harbor; where after the British Fleet sailed, and returned to London on board the Captain's ship, and having received some little loss of men and baggage.

